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CAPITAL'S PRODUCE RECEIPTS DOUBLE IN 1918.

Washington's War-Time Activity Shown by Receipts of Leading Fruits and Vegetables—8,314 Cars Unloaded in Four Years.

The "Rise and Fall of the National Capital"—speaking of population only, of course—can be traced in the carload shipments of the eight leading lines of fruits and vegetables which found their way to Washington during the past four years.

During the calendar year 1916 Washington received 1,635 carloads of apples, cabbages, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, strawberries, tomatoes, and potatoes. In 1917 the car-lot receipts amounted to 1,400, the smallest number unloaded for the four years. In 1918 the car-lot shipments were doubled, totaling 2,835. But in 1919, with part of the "war workers" gone and the transient population materially decreased, the car-lot receipts dropped to 2,444. These figures are exclusive of near-by supplies brought to market by wagon, truck, and small river craft.

During these same four calendar years the total car-lot shipments of these eight leading fruits and vegetables to all points in the country were 260,150 in 1916, 311,900 in 1917, 346,700 in 1918, and 376,000 in 1919.

Potatoes Lead in Shipments.

White potatoes led in the number of carloads of these fruits and vegetables entering into consumption at Washington. The greater portion of the city's early supplies come from North Carolina, while Florida and South Carolina furnish smaller quantities. Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia seem to be the normal sources of Washington's supply of midsummer and late potatoes, but during the past two years, when consumption was increased as a consequence of war activities, New York and Wisconsin were called upon to assist in supplying the city.

The receipts for the first four months of this year were 186 cars, as compared with 275 cars for the same period in 1919, with 286 in 1918, with 40 in 1917, and with 178 in 1916. The low receipts in 1917 reflect the very short crop of 1916, when only 286,953,000 bushels were produced, as compared with 442,108,000 in 1917, with 411,860,000 in 1918, and 357,901,000 in 1919, as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

These low receipts in 1917 are reflected also in the prices. Washington retailers paid for Michigan and Wisconsin round, white, sacked potatoes from April 21–27, 1917, about $6 per 100 pounds, as compared with about $1.85 for the same period in

(Continued on last page.)

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Grain markets for the week ended August 21 were featured by a decline in September corn futures. Wheat futures showed a slight downward trend. There was good demand for cash grain (p. 137).

Cotton prices continued to fall precipitately. Spots closed down 3.43 cents below the preceding week's close. Futures lost heavily (p. 136).

Prices of fruits and vegetables continued, in general moderately, the declines of the past few weeks. Cantaloupe prices broke sharply. Total shipments decreased (p. 134).

Heavier receipts of grass stock in the live markets lowered the general level of prices. Prices of choice cattle remained steady. Price range of hogs still narrower (p. 130).

The fresh-meat trade was generally dull during the week. Prices of choice steer beef were slightly higher; of lower grades, unchanged. Veal markets, except Chicago, continued downward trend of past three weeks. Pork and lamb trade dull (p. 131).

Butter markets settled down to a midsummer steadiness, registering moderate, well-sustained advances. Cheese trading increased in the primary markets during the week. No material increase in business in distributing markets, but general conditions more favorable (p. 133.)

The principal honey markets show a slight improvement over the dullness of the preceding few weeks, but movement is still limited (p. 135).

A slightly more active hay market and an increased movement of feedstuffs were noted during the week ended August 21, the activity being ascribed to impending freight-rate advances and dealers' desires to stock up (p. 138).

Wool consumption for July was 41 per cent below that of July, 1919 (p. 132).

COWPEAS TOO VALUABLE TO FEED, SAYS BUREAU OF MARKETS.

Greater Returns Now Obtainable When Sold For Seed—Supply for Planting Inadequate.

That the economic value of cowpeas when used in the planting rotation on the farm, and the consequent heavy demand for seed, make it imperative that the commercial supply of this legume be increased, is the opinion of specialists of the Bureau of Markets, based on a study of the cowpea situation in the United States.

At the present prices, to feed cowpeas fit for planting purposes to live stock is not profitable. To increase the commercial supply it is seemingly only necessary for farmers to conserve the supply that is produced and prepare and market more of it for planting purposes. Such action would result di-

(Concluded on page 141.)

WATERMELON GROWERS FIND PROFIT IN GRADING.

Missouri Producers Demonstrate That Organization, Sorting by Weight, and Guaranties Bring Premium Prices.

Missouri shipped 2,116 cars of watermelons to August 21 this year, compared with 2,404 cars last season. Those in close touch with the local situation in southeast Missouri, according to the field station of the United States Bureau of Markets, believe that section will ship only 2,000 to 2,600 cars this season, compared with 3,516 cars in 1919.

Heavy rains in July destroyed practically 60 per cent of the early settings. That fact is responsible for the few cars shipped between July 26 and August 10, compared with shipments for the same period in 1919. Since August 10 the shipments from southeast Missouri have been about normal. Recent rains have revived the vines. The watermelon shipping season will no doubt extend to the end of the first week in September, providing the market price holds.

Prices Advanced Gradually.

Average returns for watermelons at Kennett and other southeastern Missouri shipping points have been satisfactory to the growers. The first shipments were sold on July 27. Melons with an average weight of 26 to 28 pounds brought $250 per 4-tier carload. The market advanced gradually and held until the middle of August at about $200 to $400 per carload for melons averaging 20 to 30 pounds. Larger sizes have brought from $450 to $535 per carload. Soon after the middle of the month, quality and condition deteriorated and the price fell to $125 to $250.

Last year the market opened in Kennett at $600 per car. There was undue excitement over the first cars loaded. Unfavorable conditions, including railroad embargoes and cold weather, caused prices to drop rapidly to levels that were unsatisfactory to growers, as compared with opening prices.

Grading for Heavy Weights.

A marked contrast may be noticed between the grading of southeast Missouri watermelons this season and last season, when all melons were loaded by independent growers. It was rarely possible for an individual grower to load more than a 28 to 30 pound average car of watermelons. The daily market reports issued at Kennett seldom included quotations on melons that averaged above 30 pounds. Grading was not carefully done. This year, however, many growers have united into a watermelon growers' association and are loading and selling cooperatively.

(Concluded on page 135.)

Live Stock and Meats

GRASS STOCK FORCE PRICES DOWN IN LIVE MARKETS.

Receipts of Grassers Heavy—Choice Cattle Steady to Higher—Hog Range Narrower.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

The trend of live-stock prices during the week ending August 21 was for the most part downward. A seasonal swelling of the marketward movement of grass cattle and sheep had a depressing influence on prices for middle grades particularly; choice corn-fed cattle were immune to vicissitude by reason of their scarcity, and an improved feeder inquiry, suggesting an easier financial situation or a conviction on the part of prospective buyers that thin young stuff was down to a worth-the-money basis, came to the support of the price list for both cattle and sheep suitable for the country outlet.

Hogs Prices Irregular.

Hogs charted an irregular course, closing with net declines for the week in the face of a moderate decrease in supply. Receipts for the week at 10 markets totaled about 207,600 cattle, 342,500 hogs, and 326,000 sheep compared with 184,600 cattle, 377,400 hogs, and 288,400 sheep the week previous and 286,717 cattle, 282,384 hogs, and 486,015 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—The cattle trade was dominated by a liberal supply of common to fairly good grass cattle. All markets received lighter supplies of corn-fed steers than the previous week while a heavy increase was noticeable in both grass cattle and western rangers. The latter kinds will be a big factor in the receipts during the next six or eight weeks. Prices fully reflected the changing quality of the offerings and while top and bottom prices showed little if any change, they settled to new low average levels at the four markets under review. Indications were that farmers were moving out half fat cattle in some instances to sell them before the range season came into full swing.

Choice Cattle Prices Steady.

Choice cattle at all markets continued to maintain an independent position, prices being steady at Kansas City and East St. Louis, 25 to 50 cents higher at Omaha, and strong to a shade higher at Chicago, the recent top of $17.50 being reached again at the last-named point. Good cattle, however, suffered in sympathy with the severe declines on the medium and common grades, ranging 25 to 50 cents lower at all markets. Trading on the plain, half-fat

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 20.

	Aug. 20.	Aug. 13.	July 23.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$36.00-37.50	$35.50-38.00	$37.00-38.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	37.00-40.00	38.00-40.50	39.50-40.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	20.50-23.50	21.50-24.00	22.00-24.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	36.50-38.50	36.50-38.00	38.00-39.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	48.00-51.50	48.50-49.50	50.00-51.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	22.00-23.25	20.00-22.75	22.00-23.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	17.00-18.75	16.50-18.25	17.00-18.00
Pure lard, tierces	20.50-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.50-22.00
Compound lard, tierces	17.00-18.00	17.50-19.00	19.50-20.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Aug. 24.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 24.
HOGS.					
Top	$15.60	$16.10	$15.50	$15.05	$14.85
Bulk of sales	13.80-15.45	14.40-16.00	15.00-15.50	14.50-15.00	13.80-14.25
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.15-15.25	14.75-15.75	14.25-14.90	14.10-14.85	14.00-14.75
Medium (200-250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.50-15.50	15.25-16.00	15.00-15.50	14.75-15.05	14.25-14.85
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	14.75-15.60	15.40-16.00	15.00-15.55	14.80-15.05	14.40-14.85
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	14.00-15.40	15.15-15.90	14.50-15.25		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.75-14.00	14.30-14.60	13.00-13.25	13.60-13.85	13.75-14.00
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.50-13.75	13.90-14.30	12.75-13.00	12.75-13.60	13.50-13.75
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	12.75-14.75	14.00-15.90	12.00-15.00	14.80-15.00	
Stock pigs (130 pounds down)			11.50-14.75	11.75-14.75	12.00-13.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	16.50-17.50	16.25-17.50	16.25-16.75	15.15-16.75	15.50-17.00
Good	15.00-16.25	15.25-16.25	14.25-16.00	13.10-15.10	14-25.15.50
Medium	12.00-14.50	12.25-14.75	10.75-14.00	11.25-13.10	12.00-14.25
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.25	9.75-10.75	10.00-11.25	10.00-12.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.25-17.50	16.25-17.50	16.50-17.00	15.15-16.75	16.00-16.75
Good	14.50-16.25	14.75-16.25	14.25-16.25	12.00-15.10	14.25-16.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	12.25-14.50	10.00-14.00	9.75-12.00	12.00-14.25
Common	9.00-11.50	9.00-12.00	8.00- 9.75	8.00- 9.75	9.00-12.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.00-15.00	6.00-15.00	6.50-15.50	5.75-13.25	6.00-12.75
Cows, common-choice	5.75-12.75	5.00-12.50	6.25-10.75	5.50-10.50	5.50-11.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.00-11.50	5.50-11.75	5.00- 9.00	5.00- 8.75	5.50-11.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.00- 6.00	4.00- 6.25	4.00- 6.00	3.50- 5.50	3.50- 5.50
Canner steers	4.50- 7.00	4.50- 7.00	4.25- 6.50	4.25- 6.25	4.00- 7.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	14.50-15.50	14.00-15.00	10.00-13.75	8.00-13.50	9.00-10.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-12.00	6.00-12.00	6.00- 9.00	5.25-11.00	5.50- 9.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	8.50-12.25	8.50-12.25	8.50-10.50	9.25-12.00	9.00-12.00
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	8.00-11.75	8.00-12.00	7.00-10.50	8.75-11.50	8.25-11.00
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	7.50-11.25	7.50-11.00	6.50- 9.50	8.25-10.75	7.00-10.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.50-10.75	5.50-10.75	5.00- 9.50	5.00- 9.75	5.50-10.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.00- 9.00	5.00- 9.00	4.50- 7.00	4.25- 7.50	4.00- 7.25
Calves:					
Good and choice				7.75-10.25	6.50- 8.50
Coomon and medium				5.00- 7.50	4.25- 6.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	11.25-14.00	10.50-13.10	10.00-12.00	8.75-13.00	10.75-12.75
Culls and common	7.50-11.00	7.00-10.50	6.00- 9.75	6.25- 8.50	7.25-10.75
Feeder lambs	11.50-12.75	10.75-12.50		9.25-12.25	11.00-13.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50-10.00	8.00- 9.75		7.00- 9.00	7.75- 8.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.15- 8.25	7.00- 8.35		5.75- 8.00	6.75- 7.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	5.75- 7.50	5.75- 7.50	6.00- 7.00	4.50- 7.00	5.25- 7.00
Culls and common	2.75- 5.25	2.50- 5.50	2.50- 5.75	2.00- 4.25	1.75- 4.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.00-11.00	6.00-11.00	6.00- 9.00	5.75- 9.50	6.00-10.00

WHOLESALE PRICES ON WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 24.	Aug. 17.	July 27.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 17.	July 27.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$27.00-28.00	$26.00-28.00	$25.00-26.00	$27.00-28.00		
Good	23.00-26.00	23.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-26.00	$22.00-24.00	$23.00-25.00
Medium	17.00-20.00	17.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00
Common	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
Cows—						
Good	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00			
Medium	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00
Common	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00
Bulls—						
Common	10.25-11.25	10.50-11.50	12.00-12.50	12.50-13.50	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	27.00-29.00	29.00-31.00	32.00-33.00	29.00-31.00	26.00-27.00	32.00-33.00
Good	25.00-26.00	27.00-29.00	28.00-31.00	26.00-28.00	24.00-25.00	28.00-31.00
Medium	22.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-28.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	25.00-27.00
Common	18.00-21.00	19.00-23.00	18.00-23.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	20.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	23.00-25.00
Medium	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	20.00-22.00
Common	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	8.00-12.00	14.00-19.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	23.00-24.00	23.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-26.00		30.00-32.00
Good	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-25.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	28.00-30.00
Medium	16.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	21.00-22.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	26.00-27.00
Common	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-16.00	22.00-25.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	38.00-40.00	37.00-38.00	35.00-36.00	35.00-38.00	32.00-34.00	31.00-33.00
10-12 pounds average	36.00-38.00	35.00-36.00	32.00-34.00	33.00-35.00	31.00-32.00	28.00-30.00
12-14 pounds average	33.00-35.00	31.00-33.00	29.00-31.00	31.00-33.00	27.00-29.00	26.00-27.00
14 pounds and over	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	25.00-28.00	25.00-30.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	21.00-22.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00			
6-8 pounds average	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	20.00	20.00	19.00-20.00
8 pounds and over	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00			
Butts—						
Boneless				31.00-33.00	32.00-33.00	30.00-31.00
Boston style	28.00-30.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-27.00	23.00-26.00

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Aug. 21.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	64,742	22,317	42,425	104,120	16,109	88,011	112,734	44,168	68,566
East St. Louis	28,388	12,344	17,409	41,151	12,989	58,792	12,963	3,045	14,467
Indianapolis	12,345	6,725	4,525	52,851	3,992	20,565	6,981	6,004	977
Kansas City	61,716	32,815	27,229	28,813	8,782	19,735	40,696	14,931	20,108
Oklahoma City [1]	7,256	2,882	4,323	2,233	265	2,003	1,453	1,418	189
Omaha	30,042	10,806	19,236	32,997	10,261	22,736	118,509	93,743	24,766
St. Joseph [1]	13,871	2,839	10,321	24,048	1,711	21,947	20,519	6,051	13,658
St. Paul	27,179	15,221	12,346	13,130	1,276	11,840	13,453	8,331	5,868
Sioux City	16,402	8,526	6,978	27,271	12,153	15,047	6,696	4,353	1,544
Wichita [1]	5,437	3,620	2,804	3,477	160	2,181	94	.....	100
Total	**267,369**	**118,095**	**147,596**	**330,091**	**67,698**	**262,857**	**334,098**	**182,044**	**150,243**
Previous week	228,948	100,468	134,266	332,847	104,291	239,492	277,707	135,550	141,147

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 20.

kinds was very draggy and uneven, and prices were irregularly lower but covered largely by declines ranging from 50 cents to $1.

Light, fleshy cattle, if of desirable quality, were supported by some feeder buying and sold mostly slow to 50 cents lower, but where they were not suitable for stocker and feeder requirements prices took the full market decline. Good and choice cows at the four markets sold from steady to a quarter lower, but the in-between kinds were hard sellers everywhere and unevenly 75 cents to $1.25 lower, being neglected on account of the liberal offerings of cheap steers. Canners appeared to be about at the bottom, packers apparently getting good value at the recent price levels.

The bull trade was uneven, all markets but Chicago showing little change, but at the latter market liberal supplies of fair to good bolognas resulted in a decline on such kinds averaging $1 for the week. Handy butcher bulls held close to steady but heavy butcher bulls were dull. The calf trade was also spotted, Chicago closing about like the opening while Omaha and East St. Louis registered 25 to 50 cent declines and Kansas City slumped 50 cents to $1.

Best stockers and feeders held steady at Omaha and were strong to 50 cents higher at other markets while the less desirable kinds were slow at all markets, liberal supplies of the latter at Omaha resulting in declines of 50 to 75 cents at that market.

Hog Prices Decline.

Hogs.—Slight advances were registered at the four markets under review on Monday and Tuesday, but subsequently declines became the rule until a brace on Saturday at Chicago and Omaha was accompanied by an advance at those two points. Prices at East St. Louis closed Saturday at low point of the week with top of $15.55, being 35 cents lower than that of the week end previous and the bulk of sales showing a 35 to 50 cent loss. The closing top at Chicago of $15.75 was 15 cents lower than the week before, while bulk of sales was 15 to 35 cents lower. East St. Louis, where light and light butcher hogs continued to form the bulk of receipts, registered a $16.15 top on Monday, high price of the week, while $16.10 was paid there on Tuesday and also at Chicago. Kansas City's closing bulk of sales was 5 to 10 cents lower with the top of 25 cents at $15.15 at the week end. The closing top at Omaha of $15 showed a quarter decline with the bulk of sales consisting mostly of strong-weight butchers and packing sows, being 15 cents to a quarter lower than the Saturday previous.

(Concluded on page 132.)

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Aug. 20.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	8,117	.....	42,565
East St. Louis	4,223	863	1,674
Indianapolis	813	209	490
Kansas City	15,870	496	12,107
Oklahoma City	1,570	76	923
Omaha	7,225	.....	78,134
St. Joseph	1,220	9	4,630
St. Paul	6,370	811	2,550
Sioux City	4,756	429	4,353
Wichita	1,388	160	.....
Total	**51,552**	**3,053**	**147,426**
Previous week	48,459	3,159	110,350
State destination:			
Alabama	25	.....	.....
Arkansas	175	.....	.....
Illinois	6,898	278	20,165
Indiana	2,214	459	6,125
Iowa	10,413	405	58,968
Kansas	5,166	.....	4,428
Kentucky	812	.....	3,876
Louisiana	162	124	.....
Maryland	359	.....	292
Michigan	1,037	.....	8,846
Minnesota	1,281	342	2,926
Missouri	4,516	350	9,618
Montana	255	.....	.....
Nebraska	4,917	.....	15,055
New Jersey	.....	.....	1,195
New Mexico	.....	.....	875
New York	262	320	1,553
North Dakota	133	.....	.....
Ohio	4,869	.....	8,112
Oklahoma	2,559	236	923
Pennsylvania	2,725	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,409	390	1,590
Tennessee	155	.....	.....
Texas	257	.....	.....
Virginia	101	.....	390
West Virginia	129	.....	.....
Wisconsin	723	149	2,489
Total	51,552	3,053	147,426

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Aug. 21.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	269	$14.93	205	$15.63	226	$15.65	267	$14.38
Tues	270	15.02	202	15.77	227	15.29	262	14.57
Wed	250	15.15	197	15.47	227	15.19	272	14.38
Thurs	255	15.05	201	15.44	225	15.00	270	14.08
Fri	259	14.88	204	15.25	240	14.90	270	13.96
Sat	271	14.67	212	15.60	190	14.95	270	14.10
Average:								
This wk	**259**	**14.98**	**203**	**15.47**	**227**	**15.07**	**269**	**14.26**
Last wk.	255	14.83	202	15.79	222	15.16	263	14.25
4 weeks ago	252	15.22	200	16.30	216	15.69	256	14.47

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Western Range Cattle Prices at Omaha.

Western range cattle sold on the Omaha market on Tuesday, August 24, at the following prices: Good and choice beef steers, $9 to $12.25; common and medium, $7 to $9; cows and heifers, medium-good and choice, $5.50 to $9.

DULLNESS SHOWN IN MEAT TRADE DURING PAST WEEK.

Best Beef Slightly Higher—Lamb Prices Tend Downward—Eastern Pork Trade Weak.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.]

The continued light offerings of choice steer beef during the week ending August 21 were sold at prices steady to slightly higher than the previous week, Chicago registering an advance of $1, while lower grades were generally dull, with prices practically steady. Lamb trade was dull and prices fluctuated, New York being the only market to register any material advance. Barring Chicago, veal markets continued the downward trend of the past three weeks. Eastern pork trade was dull and prices declined, while Chicago scored an advance on loins.

Eastern Demand Steady.

Beef.—The eastern demand for beef of all grades except choice showed no materia change, and while fluctuations were slight the tendency on lower grades was again downward. An improved demand for well finished beef at Chicago resulted in an advance of $1 for the week while other grades remained unchanged. Good cows of the better grades were scarce, with thin light cow beef a slow sale at uneven prices and tending lower. Bull trade was generally slow and the outlet narrow on a declining market. Kosher beef trade showed a marked improvement during the week, and prices at the close were unevenly $1 to $3 higher than the previous week.

Lamb.—Barring New York and Boston, where uneven advances on the better grades of lambs ranging from $1 to $3 were made, the tendency on all grades was again downward and demand generally slow. Philadelphia was the weak spot, closing $3 to $4 below the previous Friday. After holding practically steady the first half of the week Chicago declined during the closing days, with the range mostly $2 below the previous Friday.

Mutton Prices Fall.

Mutton.—An unusually slow demand for mature sheep caused a general downward movement in prices, with Philadelphia affected most.

Veal.—Chicago's opening week undertone on Monday was changed into a strong market on the better grades of veal followed by an advance of $1 during the week. The downward price trend of the previous three weeks at the eastern markets was continued and closing prices were unevenly $2 to $4 below one week ago.

Pork.—In marked contrast to the general weekness of the eastern markets on fresh pork cuts was the upward price movement on all averages of loins at Chicago. Closing prices at eastern markets were weak and mostly $5 to $6 lower than Chicago, and $1 to $2 lower than the previous Friday, compared to an advance of $2 at Chicago. Shoulder cuts were generally dull after mid-week, most markets registering declines of $1.

WOOL MARKET FIELD NOTES.

There was very little change in the wool market situation in producing States during the past week, according to the reports of the representatives of the Bureau of Markets in Colorado, Missouri, Montana, and Nebraska, no sales being reported. Incomplete reports show approximately 2,500,000 pounds of wool shipped from Colorado to warehouses at eastern points during the first seven months this year, as compared with 5,000,000 pounds last year.

WOOL CONSUMPTION DECLINES STEADILY SINCE MARCH; JULY CONSUMPTION 41 PER CENT BELOW LAST YEAR.

Reflecting the extensive shut-downs which have occurred in the wool manufacturing industry during the past few months, the July wool consumption report shows a consumption of 37,100,000 pounds of wool, grease wool equivalent, for that month, as compared with 63,000,000 pounds in July, 1919, a decrease of 41 per cent. While mill operations were less extensive in July than in any other month this year, there has been a steady decline in wool consumption since March, when 67,900,000 pounds were used. Reports for other months were: April, 66,900,000 pounds; May, 58,600,000 pounds; June, 46,000,000 pounds.

A comparison of the relative consumption of the different grades with figures for preceding months shows a gradual increase in the percentage of carpet wools used, while the percentages of the other grades have been fairly constant. The percentages for July are: Fine, 30.2 per cent; one-half blood, 17.6 per cent; three-eighths blood, 12.7 per cent; one-fourth blood, 20.7 per cent; low, 2.7 per cent, and carpet, 16 per cent. The percentages for June were: Fine, 31.5 per cent; one-half blood, 15 per cent; three-eighths blood, 15.5 per cent; one-fourth blood, 20.8 per cent; low, 2.9 per cent; carpet, 13.9 per cent. In May the consumption of fine wool amounted to 30.5 per cent and carpet 12 per cent.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR JULY.

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
FINE:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Combing—								
Domestic	2,153,024	7,923,367	178,678	44,809	78,945	183,230	2,410,647	8,151,406
Foreign	5,582,261	8,008,084	112,943	40,644	6,424	16,000	5,701,628	8,064,728
Clothing—								
Domestic	321,661	730,167	369,138	705,582	81,957	122,335	772,756	1,558,084
Foreign	276,179	333,031	617,664	1,287,603	4,607	7,208	898,450	1,627,842
½ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	2,068,902	3,594,218	40,338	204,002	408,009	229,864	2,517,249	4,028,084
Foreign	2,526,750	3,991,405	7,179	9,041	9,598	.....	2,543,527	4,000,446
Clothing—								
Domestic	154,894	605,822	304,361	621,830	63,749	195,087	523,004	1,422,739
Foreign	2,249	863,606	92,913	321,998	3,328	27,950	98,490	1,213,554
⅜ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,184,287	2,856,970	166,364	391,506	163,787	572,312	1,514,438	3,820,788
Foreign	1,484,486	2,124,469	18,985	21,676	.....	5,048	1,503,471	2,151,193
Clothing—								
Domestic	174,214	225,462	575,701	907,600	77,594	353,599	827,509	1,486,661
Foreign	91,350	71,704	161,810	313,169	3,757	4,598	256,917	389,471
¼ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,365,161	2,748,085	195,777	187,448	104,559	134,573	1,665,497	3,070,106
Foreign	3,677,893	3,699,988	141,000	137,007	10,371	42,866	3,829,264	3,879,861
Clothing—								
Domestic	167,922	160,767	381,739	736,363	58,264	105,110	607,925	1,002,240
Foreign	408,736	77,730	194,175	474,356	5,414	21,317	608,325	573,403
LOWER LINCOLN:								
Combing—								
Domestic	190,654	80,714	6,521	42,905	1,395	9,773	198,570	133,390
Foreign	526,655	2,023,421	33,608	238,842	10,780	4,476	571,043	2,266,739
Clothing—								
Domestic	11,750	9,350	45,697	71,595	3,209	13,826	60,656	94,771
Foreign	26,234	3,373	28,182	155,188	2,200	1,854	56,616	160,415
CARPET:								
Combing, foreign	2,050,844	2,157,266	153,111	64,466	51,465	28,645	2,255,420	2,250,377
Filling, foreign	2,294,622	2,781,084	427,739	389,628	186,756	172,566	2,909,117	3,343,278
GRADE NOT STATED:								
Domestic	2,870	143,224	16,563	77,586	.....	22,226	19,433	243,036
Foreign	12,674	.....	9,438	40,481	.....	.....	22,112	40,481
Total—								
Domestic	7,795,339	19,078,146	2,280,877	3,991,224	1,041,468	1,941,935	11,117,684	25,011,305
Foreign	18,960,933	26,135,161	1,998,747	3,494,099	294,700	332,528	21,254,380	29,961,788
Grand total	26,756,272	45,213,307	4,279,624	7,485,323	1,336,168	2,274,463	32,372,064	54,973,093

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to State in Which Manufactured.

State.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	July, 1919.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	9,183,619	22,099,600	933,427	3,137,541	438,878	628,634	10,555,924	25,865,775
Pennsylvania	5,079,246	5,804,099	452,242	654,691	166,983	375,306	5,698,471	6,834,096
Rhode Island	4,610,338	5,059,266	76,208	457,804	268,899	443,813	4,955,445	5,960,883
New York	2,603,328	3,084,097	776,237	614,371	219,500	294,714	3,599,065	3,993,182
New Jersey	2,917,025	5,142,196	138,470	132,717	54,460	70,893	3,109,955	5,345,806
Connecticut	749,539	558,396	378,080	790,830	41,579	162,503	1,169,198	1,511,729
Ohio	695,948	1,151,150	66,201	33,068	40,326	32,711	802,475	1,216,929
Maine	194,800	284,661	295,191	450,697	21,994	91,279	511,985	826,637
New Hampshire	165,961	1,138,464	246,911	291,401	13,711	44,786	426,583	1,474,651
Pacific Coast States	60,432	115,606	193,650	164,244	7,761	7,069	261,843	286,919
Total	26,260,236	44,437,535	3,556,617	6,727,364	1,274,091	2,151,708	31,090,944	53,316,607
Other States	496,036	775,772	723,007	757,959	62,077	122,755	1,281,120	1,656,486
Grand total	26,756,272	45,213,307	4,279,624	7,485,323	1,336,168	2,274,463	32,372,064	54,973,093

Schedules were sent to 555 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. Eighty-three concerns reported no wool consumed, and reports have not been received from 4 concerns.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 131.)

Good hogs of all weights worked closer together than they had been for many weeks past, best 220 to 230 pound butcher hogs selling at Chicago usually within 10 to 15 cents of a similar grade of light weights, and the development of relatively good shipping orders for good and choice hogs in the 300-pound butcher class and a simultaneous lessening of shipping demand at western markets for light hogs carried the former within 25 to 40 cents of best light weights much of the week. Few heavy packing hogs were selling at week end in loads at a discount of more than $1.60 per 100 pounds from top hogs as against a spread of as much as $2.75 a few weeks earlier.

Sheep Prices Reach Low Levels.

Sheep.—The lowest price levels of the current season to date were shown during the week under review, the break coming under moderately liberal receipts and a sluggish and generally lower set of markets for the dressed product. Declines were irregular, fat sheep and feeding lambs holding around steady at Omaha, but other classes being lower there, while both fat sheep and lambs slumped 50 to 75 cents at Chicago and matured sheep closed $1 lower for the week at Kansas City.

Feeder classes held up relatively well in value at all points, country buyers showing their faith in the future of the market by taking hold freely at the prices which were nearer a parity with fat stock than previously this season; in fact, feeder ends of some bands of range lambs sold at the same price per 100 pounds as the tops. While the low value and sluggishness of the market for pelts and skins and importations of foreign frozen lamb and mutton continue bearish influences, many in the trade are convinced that bottom levels have been struck. This opinion is based on the theory that Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada, which have been liberal contributors to supplies of fat stock, have marketed the big end of their season's output, and that the Montana and Wyoming supply will be deficient in points of both numbers and killing quality. It is felt, furthermore, that feeder demand will prove of good volume during the next two or three months, in the event prices do not reach a level that would tend to curtail investment, as the country is full of rough feed, crop conditions are generally promising, and present conditions indicate good fall pasturage.

At the bottom of the slump during the week under review it took a choice class of fat range lambs to sell at $12.75 or better at Chicago, while most of the natives, a non-descript lot in the main, sold there at $10.50 to $11, cull native lambs, largely around $7.50, best fat native ewes at $7 to $7.25, and some good western wethers down to the latter figure.

Opening August 23.—Few corn-fed cattle appeared anywhere. Such sold steady to higher at Chicago, with both heavy finished steers and mixed yearlings reaching $17.50. Grassers were slow and unevenly lower at all points under review excepting East St. Louis, which held with little change.

Hogs were mostly steady to 15 cents lower; top at Chicago was $15.75, at East St. Louis $15.60, at Kansas City $15.10, and at Omaha $14.85.

Lambs sold unevenly higher, with choice Nevadas touching $13.75 at Chicago, and both Omaha and Kansas City registering a $12.50 top. Sheep were mostly steady.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS RISE SLIGHTLY DUE TO SHORTAGE.

Advance by Moderate Stages—New Levels Well Sustained—Receipts Hold Up Well.

With no untoward influences at work to upset butter trading during the week ending August 21, markets settled down to a period of midsummer steadiness. Prices worked a trifle higher on account of continued good demand for fine butter. The advances were well sustained because they were moderate and based on actual shortage. As has been the case throughout the season, this shortage is made up entirely of the grades scoring above 90 points, but these are the grades that usually lead the market. Undoubtedly it has been necessary to store undergrades and the increase in storage holdings for the week has been considerable. It seems as though the butter markets have never fully overcome the handicap of the late seasonal start this year.

Decreased Production Indicated.

Receipts at the principal markets hold up fairly well, but many individual creameries are marketing much smaller shipments lately, which shows that some shrinkage is taking place in the make. This year's shortage is strikingly pointed out through the fact that receipts of butter at the four principal eastern markets since January 1 are over 50,000,000 pounds less than during the same period in 1919. As a comparison, this amount is more than the entire annual butter production in 1919 of either Illinois or Indiana, both of which rank among our leading dairy States.

Surplus Consists of Undergrades.

Quality is too often lacking in current arrivals and all of the surplus on the markets consists of undergrades. Some improvement in the quality of centralized butter is reported, and this is thought to be only a forerunner of a general improvement likely to occur in the entire make. Extreme hot weather has passed in some of the leading dairy sections, and more attention is also being given to the care of the cream since the rush of harvest is over.

More Arrivals of Danish Butter.

Two cargoes of butter from Denmark arrived at New York during the week, the steamer *Frederick VIII* with about 2,700 casks and the steamer *United States* with 1,900 casks. So long as Danish butter continues to arrive in noticeable quantities the effect will probably be felt on domestic markets.

Wisconsin Leads in Cheese Production.

The importance of Wisconsin as a cheese producing State is emphasized by figures compiled from reports made by factories to the Bureau of Markets. During 1919, Wisconsin led all other States in the production of American types of cheese, also Swiss, Brick, and Munster cheese. The total production of these types amounted to 257,952,275 pounds. New York and Ohio were also large producers of foreign types, the former leading in the production of Limburger cheese. Ohio was second in the production of Swiss cheese.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 21.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	55½	54½	56	56½	57½
Tuesday	55½	54½–55	56	57	58½
Wednesday	56	55	56½	57	58½
Thursday	56	55	57	57	58½
Friday	56	55	57½	57	59
Saturday	56	55	57½	57	59½
Average for week	55.83	54.88	56.75	56.92	58.50
Previous week	54.92	53.88	55.67	56.08	57.79
Corresponding week last year	56.00	53.50	56.90	56.40	53.10

Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds.)

	Week ending Aug. 21.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	3,078,802	4,315,169	1,988,517
Withdrawn from storage	1,768,039	1,345,204	2,952,555
Change during week	+1,310,722	+2,969,965	−964,038
Total holdings	65,820,523	64,509,801	82,469,125

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending Aug. 21	12,524,820
Previous week	11,548,275
Corresponding week last year	12,059,850

CHEESE.

Wholesale prices American cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26½–27	24 –25	27–28	29	24¾
Tuesday	26½–27	24½–25	27–28	29	24¾
Wednesday	26½–27	24½–25	27–28	29	24¾
Thursday	26½–27	24½–25	27–28	28	24¾
Friday	26½–27	24½–25	27–28	28	24¾
Saturday	26½–27	24½–25	27–28	28	24¾
Average for week	26.88	24.83	27.50	28.50	24.71
Previous week	26.88	24.23	27.45	29.41	24.38
Corresponding week last year	30.50	29.92	31.54	32.43	29.17

[1] Flats.

Cold-storage movement of cheese at five markets (pounds).

	Week ending Aug. 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,392,963	2,095,938	2,405,505
Withdrawn from storage	876,716	693,720	787,622
Change during week	+516,247	+1,402,218	+1,617,883
Total holdings	20,893,110	20,176,863	23,691,784

Receipts of cheese at five markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending Aug. 21	3,440,669
Previous week	3,315,483
Corresponding week last year	4,232,022

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold-Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Aug. 21.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,379,094	1,491,017	645,461
Withdrawn from storage	1,699,857	1,720,318	2,011,092
Change during week	−320,763	−229,301	−1,365,631
Total holdings	14,569,835	14,890,598	17,256,255

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending August 21	4,100,702
Previous week	1,950,645
Corresponding week last year	2,616,961

CHEESE TRADING ON THE INCREASE IN PRIMARY MARKETS.

General Conditions More Favorable in Distributing Markets—Immediate Future Outlook Good.

Cheese markets took on a decidedly better tone during the week ending August 21, and, at Wisconsin primary markets especially, trading showed considerable improvement. Actual business did not increase materially in distributing markets, but conditions in general were more favorable and the outlook for the next few weeks resulted in a firmer feeling.

Advances on Several Styles.

The week opened with an advance on several styles in Wisconsin, which had a strengthening effect on asking prices in general. Some styles went up as much as 1½ cents and the new price was well maintained throughout the week. Prices quoted by different dealers showed considerable range, but little difficulty was encountered in obtaining the higher figures asked, and it was reported that the few who put out a low price oversold their stocks in some cases. The volume of sales in the South has been light in the past few weeks, but the general opinion is that a heavy southern demand will soon develop and that every box of cheese in storage may be moved to advantage.

Outlook for Fall Regarded Favorable.

The money situation is, of course, having some bearing on trade activities in the distributing markets. A good many dealers who ordinarily store to some extent are not doing so this year, thinking it will be cheaper to buy as cheese is needed for their trade requirements later on, than to carry stocks themselves. Some rumors of higher prices are current, but with a number of unusual conditions having developed this season, it is a matter of conjecture as to what the developments of the next few weeks will be. Production is now on the decrease, and if prices of other manufactured dairy products continue higher as compared with cheese prices, such influence is bound to be felt.

Just at present distributing markets generally are steady to firm, although sales are comparatively light and are confined mostly to the finer grades. Chicago alone reports actual demand showing such improvement as to have resulted in price advances, which averaged one-half cent. The general opinion was, however, that all markets were in better shape than they have been for several weeks. Quality was reported as fairly satisfactory during the week and no outstanding complaints were heard. Skims continued to move slowly and had to be stored in most cases. The principal outlet for skims is the export trade, but prices do not permit of much business of this nature just now.

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (30 dozen cases).

	Week ending Aug. 21.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	27,678	29,290	27,905
Withdrawn from storage	61,828	52,619	40,121
Change during week	−34,150	−23,329	−12,216
Total holdings	3,221,956	3,256,106	3,938,615

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.

	Cases.
Week ending August 21	209,153
Previous week	203,264
Corresponding week last year	222,667

Fruits and Vegetables

MODERATE DECLINES REGISTERED IN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Midsummer Price Reductions of Preceding Weeks Continued—Heaviest Drop in Cantaloupes.

Price declines of leading fruits and vegetables were general during the week ending August 23. Potatoes, cabbage, and watermelons were moderately lower and the cantaloupe markets broke sharply, but peaches held fairly steady. Moderate increases in the shipments of apples, cabbage, celery, dry beans, grapes, lemons, oranges, onions, pears, and sweet potatoes failed to offset the lighter movement of cantaloupes, lettuce, peaches, plums, prunes, tomatoes, watermelons, and white potatoes. Total shipments were 11,778 cars, compared with 13,382 during the preceding week and 12,884 during the corresponding week last season. Most important changes in the weekly rate of movement were caused by smaller shipments of cantaloupes, white potatoes, peaches, and watermelons.

Potatoes Generally Lower.

Potatoes.—The markets were somewhat irregular, New Jersey stock showing some improvement in prices, but potatoes from other sections were lower. Early in the week New Jersey No. 1 Irish Cobblers sold as low as $2.15 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b., but by the end of the week were higher at a range of $2.65 to $2.85. New Jersey Cobblers in eastern markets sold at a range of $2.35 to $2.85 per 100 pounds, the closing price of last week, New York showing some improvement and coming in line with the other markets.

Virginia Eastern Shore No. 1 Irish Cobblers sold mostly 50 cents per barrel lower in eastern markets at a range of $3.50 to $4.50. Car lots in Chicago sold as low as $4 in the week, but strengthened at the close to $4.75 to $5. Kentucky No. 1 Irish Cobblers ranged $3.35 to $3.65 per 100 pounds sacked, in Cincinnati. Minnesota Field Run early Ohios sold 30 to 35 cents per 100 pounds lower at $2.20 to $2.60 carloads f. o. b. Car lots in Chicago ranged $2.40 to $2.75. U. S. Grade No. 1 Rurals sold at $2.15 to $2.20 per 100 pounds, sacked wagon loads, cash, to growers at Idaho shipping points, but declined early in the week to a level around $1.85 to $1.90. Shipments were 2,530 cars, compared with 3,006 the week before and with 2,855 during the corresponding week last year.

Leaf Hoppers Injure Potatoes.

Wisconsin Cooperative Crop Reporting Service says that potatoes have been injured to some extent by leaf hoppers, though not so seriously as a year ago. Condition declined from 90 per cent on July 1 to 83 on August 1, compared to 72 a year ago and a 10-year average of 82. Production was forecast August 1 at 31,436,000 bushels compared with a 5-year average production of 27,233,000 bushels. Nebraska potatoes are in line for a record yield, according to the Nebraska representative of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Cantaloupes.—California salmon tints and green meats standards 45's, lost 75 cents to $1 per standard crate in consuming markets closing at a range of $1.25 to $2. New Mexico pink meats standard flats 12's and 15's sold at 75 cents to $1.25 in eastern markets Missouri and Arkansas salmon tints and green meats brought $1 to $2 per standard crate in several important consuming markets, and Indiana and Illinois salmon tints were quoted at the same range in middle western cities. Delaware and Maryland cantaloupes brought $1 to $1.50 in eastern markets. Shipments were 1,416 cars, compared with 2,209 the preceding week and with 914 during the corresponding week last season.

Colorado Cantaloupe Season Delayed.

Cool nights have delayed the season at Colorado shipping points. Growers have been fighting aphis and grasshoppers. Melons are mostly large. Twenty per cent of the Rocky Ford and 25 per cent of the Ordway district were eliminated by hail in July. Net acreage is now approximately 7,500 acres; Pollocks 5,200, Pinks 1,000, and Honey Dews 1,300 acres. Shipments probably will total 4,500 cars.

Peaches.—Georgia Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets, ranged $3.25 to $4 in New York and $3 to $3.50 in Detroit. Eastern Carmans and Elbertas were steady, Elbertas selling generally $3.50 to $4.25 in eastern markets except in Baltimore at $2.75 to $3. Carmans brought $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel. Carolina Elbertas ranged $3 to $3.50 in eastern markets. Middle western Elbertas sold mostly at $3 to $4 per bushel in middle-western cities. Kansas City was above this range at $4 to $4.50 and St. Louis below at $2.50 to $3.25. California peaches were steady in middle-western markets at $1 to $1.50 per box. Shipments were 999 cars compared with 1,412 the week before and 1,882 during the corresponding week last year. Niagara County, N. Y., peach crop has improved during the past month. A cooperative report from West Virginia states that peaches are more plentiful than last year, total production being estimated at 1,050,000 bushels compared with 760,000 last season.

Cabbage Prices Decline.

Cabbage.—Haulings have been light at Colorado shipping points, but cabbage is selling far below the prevailing prices obtained a year ago. This week's prices were 30 to 40 cents bulk per 100 pounds wagon loads cash to growers, compared with a level around $1.15 last season. Ohio cabbage in 100-pound crates sold 75 cents to $1.50 in Pittsburgh, closing at the bottom of the range. Homegrowns in 65 to 80 pound crates brought 75 cents to $1.25 in Chicago. Illinois and Iowa cabbage ranged $15 to $30 bulk per ton in important markets. Shipments were 270 cars, compared with 219 the week before and 324 during the corresponding week last year.

At Greeley, Colo., there is probably a 15 to 25 per cent increase in cabbage production over last season. With favorable growing conditions, the yield is heavy and the quality and condition excellent. Acreage of cabbage in Brighton section 400 acres. Condition is excellent. The largest late cabbage crop in recent years is forecasted in a report issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. A total commercial production of 48,367 cars is expected this season, compared with 31,066 cars of 12.5 tons each produced in 1919. The crop of 1918 amounted to 4,274 carloads and in 1917 the yield was estimated at 38,017. Commercial acreage planted in 1920 is placed at 55,737 acres as compared with an average of 54,300 acres harvested during the three years previous.

Watermelons.—Georgia watermelons, medium sizes, ranged mostly $200 to $450 bulk per car in eastern markets, some sales being made in Pittsburgh as high as $600. Georgia melons brought $250 to $425 bulk per car in Cincinnati and Chicago. Texas medium-size melons sold $1 to $2.50 per 100 pounds bulk in Kansas City and $2 to $2.75 in Minneapolis. Prices were $25 to $50 per car lower at Missouri shipping points, medium-size melons selling at a range of $125

(Concluded on page 139.)

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF SEASONAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, New Jersey Irish Cobblers No. 1, Sacked, per hundredweight.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Aug. 23.	This season. Aug. 16.	One year ago.
New York	212	$2.35–$2.65	$1.85–$2.00	$2.35–$2.50
Boston	95	2.00– 2.10	2.65– 2.85	3.75– 3.85
Baltimore	28	2.65– 2.85	3.00– 3.15	3.35– 3.50
Chicago	441	[1] 2.75– 2.90	[1] 3.25– 3.45	[1] 3.65– 3.75
Kansas City	99	[2] 2.25– 2.75	[2] 3.00	[2] 2.75
St. Louis	84	3.00– 3.25	4.25– 4.50	[1] 3.50
New Jersey [3]	.....	2.65– 2.85	2.35– 2.50	3.10

CANTALOUPES, California, Turlock Section, Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45's.

New York	356	$1.50–$1.75	$2.50–$2.75	$1.50–$2.00
Boston	143	2.00– 2.25	3.50	1.50– 1.75
Baltimore	12	1.75– 2.00	.....	.....
Chicago	202	1.25– 1.50	2.25– 2.50	2.00
Kansas City	34	1.50– 1.75	2.50	1.25– 1.50
St. Louis	38	1.50– 1.75	2.50	1.75– 2.00

WATERMELONS, Georgia, South Carolina, and Missouri Tom Watson's, 20–30 pounds average, bulk per car.

New York	137	$200–$400	$300–$500	$300–$350
Boston	17	[4] 0.40– 0.50	[4] 0.60	[4] 0.25– 0.50
Baltimore	88	.....	225– 425	[5] 35
Chicago	244	250– 380	350– 450	175– 220
Kansas City	60	[6] 1.00– 2.00	[6] 2.00– 3.00	190– 200
St. Louis	52	200– 300	250– 300	150– 220
Missouri [3]	.....	125– 250	200– 300	75– 100

PEACHES, Eastern and Middle Western Elbertas, Sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	198	$4.00–$4.50	$3.50–$4.25	$1.00–$2.00
Boston	78	4.00– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	1.50– 1.75
Baltimore	15	.....	3.00– 3.25	2.50– 3.00
Chicago	111	3.75– 3.90	3.50– 4.00	.....
Kansas City	18	4.00	4.25– 4.75	.....
St. Louis	19	2.50	.....	.....

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] Minnesota early Ohios, car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk per 100 melons.
[6] Bulk per 100 pounds.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Aug. 21.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples	717	654	704	3,864	3,044	82,788
Cabbage	270	324	219	15,054	9,701	23,444
Cantaloupes	1,416	914	2,209	17,544	17,747	21,933
Celery	18	32	12	3,075	2,172	6,771
Dry beans	77	169	48	6,515	7,541	7,593
Grapes	973	831	575	2,201	2,044	30,349
Grapefruit	9	6	0	11,168	6,464	6,467
Lemons	199	108	178	8,366	9,614	9,636
Lettuce	210	173	267	10,699	6,008	7,345
Mixed and bunched vegetables	209	255	188	7,833	7,164	11,255
Mixed deciduous fruits	152	158	240	2,126	2,180	2,839
Onions	394	377	296	8,618	6,961	26,483
Oranges	297	431	291	44,453	45,525	50,076
Peaches	999	1,882	1,412	12,440	19,663	30,923
Pears	550	1,089	459	3,930	5,008	10,148
Plums and prunes	63	304	111	1,289	2,074	3,224
Sweet potatoes	160	206	136	469	465	15,365
Tomatoes	222	120	307	9,436	8,816	14,469
Watermelons	2,313	1,996	2,724	33,655	26,945	30,946
Potatoes	2,530	2,855	3,006	41,938	34,691	159,857
Total	11,778	12,884	13,382	244,664	223,827	545,931

STORY OF FOOD ROTTING IN CARS FOUND TO BE BASELESS.

Illustrates How False Information is Spread Through Careless Headline Writing.

The United States Bureau of Markets recently investigated a published story in regard to food rotting in railroad yards which illustrates how easy it is, even when a newspaper story is accurate, to give a wholly false and harmful impression by carelessly written headlines.

The headlines of this story stated that food was rotting in the railroad yards of the District of Columbia. It was found first that nothing in the published story itself bore out the headlines, the strongest statement in the text being that "cars * * * which have been in the city for several days" included among a number of cars of nonperishable freight "2 cars peaches * * * 2 cars apples, 1 car cantaloupes * * *."

Headline Not Justified.

The bureau found after consulting the records of the Washington Board of Trade, records at the several railroad agencies, and its own records of inspections of cars of perishable fruits and vegetables that there was nothing abnormal in the freight situation in Washington in so far as perishable foods were concerned, and that there was certainly nothing to justify the statement that "cars of food rot."

Cars Released in Four Days.

The story investigated was published on August 19. Reports in regard to cars held in yards more than three days had been made daily to the Washington Board of Trade since August 16. The story was based, therefore, on that period. The investigations disclosed that with the exception of one car of peaches which had arrived on August 13, but was released on August 19, all cars of perishables reported one day as having been in the yards three days had been released by the next report, or by the fourth day after arrival. Since all the perishable products found in cars except the semiperishable product, potatoes, were under refrigeration, there was little probability of their rotting. The inspections of cars of perishables in Washington made by the Bureau of Markets during the period in question showed that the contents of all cars inspected were fit for human consumption.

In the case of the one car of peaches held in a yard for five days, the consignee was making use of the car as a store house and was responsible for causing detention of the car by slow unloading.

During the investigation it was found that no carloads of perishable freight had been dumped in recent months on account of deterioration.

WATERMELON GROWERS' PROFIT.

(Continued from front page.)

By loading together, cars have been filled with melons above an average weight of 30 pounds with no difficulty at all. In fact, the large sizes have averaged as high as 42 pounds. A premium has been paid for the large sizes. Careful grading, weighing and counting on the part of a large group of growers working together, has resulted in a much better market grade. Following the example of guaranteeing the weight, load, and count of the melons by the growers' association, a large number of independent loaders also have been weighing, counting, and grading carefully.

Car supplies have been liberal to date. The car situation apparently will be well handled to the end of the season. About 1,000 empty stock cars were on the sidings at various shipping points in southeast Missouri when the season opened the latter part of July. Special trains have been run each night and railroad officials are personally supervising every phase of the watermelon movement to see that efficient service is rendered.

In spite of the fact that the crop this season apparently will be fully 1,000 cars short of last season's shipments, there is every indication that southeastern Missouri growers are marketing the 1920 crop so successfully that this season may be remembered as the opening of a new area in the watermelon industry in that section.

Honey Movement to Market Still Limited, But Slightly Improved.

The principal honey markets of the country show in general a slight improvement in demand and movement over the dullness of the preceding month. New stock is moving a little more freely, though the movement is still limited in activity. Several cities report no sales made during the past 15 days.

In Chicago, Ohio and Colorado White Clover extracted honey sold to jobbers at 20 to 21 cents per pound on August 14, as compared with 18 to 19½ cents two weeks earlier. St. Louis reported a few sales of Amber honey from Arkansas at 17 cents per pound for stock in barrels and 19 cents per pound for stock in cans. This difference in price is due to the fact that the 60-pound can is a more desirable container for the average dealer than the large, cumbersome barrel, and because barreled honey is not apt to be strained so carefully as that in cans.

The Philadelphia market remained steady under the receipt of 17,000 pounds of Light Amber Palmetto honey from Florida. This was the first time during the three years

(Concluded on page 141.)

U. S. GRADES FOR SWEET POTATOES ARE MODIFIED.

Changes Recommended in Tentative Standards Set by Bureau of Markets in 1918.

Tentative grade specifications for sweet potatoes were proposed by the Bureau of Markets in April, 1918. They were based upon the results of investigations conducted both in the producing areas and in the markets. The use of these tentative grades by many individuals and marketing associations afforded the investigators of the Bureau of Markets an opportunity to study the practical application of the specifications and determine whether any changes were desirable.

U. S. Grade No. 1 gave general satisfaction to both growers and dealers and has not been changed. In the case of U. S. Fancy No. 1 grade it was found impossible to secure a uniform interpretation of the terminology "bright in color, smooth of surface, and of uniform shape for the variety throughout," and there was little demand for such a grade. For these reasons it has been eliminated.

The U. S. Medium grade, as defined in the tentative specifications, has been omitted, as it was found impractical for use in the sections for which it was intended. Substituted for it is the "U. S. Grade No. 1 Medium." This grade, which has a minimum diameter of 1½ inches, doubtless will be used only in sections which dig early, and sacrifice yield for early market prices, as in sections of North Carolina.

"U. S. Grade No. 1 Long" is included under U. S. Grade No. 1, to provide for sections where a long type of sweet potato, such as the Triumphs, is grown. When this grade is used the lot must contain no sweet potatoes under 6 inches in length.

"U. S. Grade No. 2" and "U. S. Jumbo Grade" remain as they were in the tentative grades, except that in Grade No. 2 the limitation on the length of the sweet potato has been removed. "U. S. Grade No. 3" is added to provide for lots which fail to meet the requirements of any of the other grades.

(Concluded on page 139.)

NEW COLORADO CANTALOUPE SHIPMENT RECORD PROBABLY WILL BE ESTABLISHED THIS SEASON.

The Colorado cantaloupe movement this summer may reach 4,500 cars, according to reports from the Field Station of the United States Bureau of Markets. Last season's shipments were 3,132 cars, and the usual commercial movements have ranged from 1,700 to 2,000 cars yearly.

Acreage this season, deducting the area devastated by the July hailstorm, is locally estimated as not far from 7,500 acres, of which 5,200 are planted to the Pollock variety, 1,000 to Pinks, and 1,300 to Honey Dews. The melons are mostly large.

Growers in the Rocky Ford section have had to fight the aphis and grasshopper pests and the growth and ripening of the crop has been delayed by the cool nights. Last season was late also, and the first shipments in 1919 and this year did not start until after the middle of the month, while in 1918 several hundred cars had been shipped by that time. Haulings are increasing at shipping points. The early shipments have been made largely on consignment, with no price quotations available.

COLORADO CANTALOUPE PRICES IN RECENT SEASONS.

Prices at Shipping Points.

[Standard crates, 45's, cars f. o. b. cash track.]

Year.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
1919	Aug. 25	$1.50–$2.25	Sept. 8	$1.50–$2.00	Sept. 15	$1.00–$1.75	Sept. 22	$1.25–$1.60
1918	Aug. 19	1.75– 2.25	Aug. 19	1.75– 2.25	Sept. 9	1.50– 1.00	Sept. 9	1.50– 1.75
1917	Sept. 3	1.50– 2.00	Sept. 3	1.50– 2.00	Oct. 1	.50– 1.00	Oct. 1	.50– 1.00

General Price Range of Sales to Jobbers in Leading Markets.

[Colorado green meats, standard crates, 45's.]

1919	Sept. 1	$2.25–$2.50	Sept. 5	$2.50–$4.25	Sept. 29	$1.50–$2.75	Sept. 29	$1.50–$2.75
1918	Aug. 26	2.00– 3.25	Sept. 9	2.25– 3.25	Sept. 16	2.25– 2.75	Sept. 16	2.25– 2.75
1917	Sept. 10	2.00– 3.75	Sept. 10	2.00– 3.75	Oct. 1	1.00– 2.00	Oct. 8	1.00– 2.25

Cotton

COTTON SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES STILL TUMBLING.

Slump of Preceding Weeks Continues—Average Spot Price Down to 32.58 Cents.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending August 21 showed further severe declines. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 32.58 cents per pound, as compared with the close of the previous week of 36.01 cents and 30.89 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 228 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 307 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 20.99 pence per pound on August 20, as compared with 22.84 pence the previous week and 19.70 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot Demand Quiet.

Reports indicate that the spot demand continues quiet. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending August 21 amounted to 42,781 bales, as compared with 23,601 bales the previous week and 18,637 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The market for fabrics continues inactive.

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for Aug. 21, 1920, and for the Corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	27.42	31.27	33.05	26.63	30.80	31.88
December	26.43	31.58	32.60	25.74	30.85	31.75
January	25.65	31.48	32.30	25.35	30.91	31.75
March	25.50	31.65	32.30	25.10	30.94	31.75

New York Spot Quotations for 32 Years.

The quotation for middling Upland spot cotton at New York on August 20 for each of the past 32 years is given below (in cents per pound).

1920	33.50	1909	12.80	1898	5.88
1919	30.75	1908	10.85	1897	7.88
1918	35.15	1907	13.25	1896	8.44
1917	25.10	1906	10.10	1895	7.56
1916	14.45	1905	10.80	1894	6.94
1915	9.34	1904	10.85	1893	7.31
1914	....	1903	12.75	1892	7.31
1913	12.15	1902	9.00	1891	7.94
1912	11.80	1901	8.06	1890	11.94
1911	12.50	1900	10.00	1889	11.50
1910	16.40	1899	6.19		

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	85,559	195,530
Port stocks	701,769	1,013,306
Interior receipts	90,163	106,620
Interior stocks	794,609	658,319
Into sight	250,792	286,921
Northern spinners' takings	96,755	116,487
Southern consumption	211,000	190,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,667,902	2,965,753

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending August 20 amounted to 42,738 bales, against 40,670 bales the previous week and 82,323 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for August 21 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending August 21 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets:

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	400	450	450	395
Strict Good Middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	300	350	425	320
Good Middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	200	250	375	245
Strict Middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	100	150	150	133
Middling	**35.00**	**33.00**	**30.00**	**33.00**	**35.00**	**33.25**	**30.55**	**31.50**	**32.00**	**32.50**	**32.58**
	[1]*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	300	300	350	350	300	300	400	250	375	318
Low Middling	600	900	650	850	900	850	1,000	800	925	1,075	855
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,200	950	1,150	1,350	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,575	1,273
Good Ordinary [2]	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,300	1,650	1,500	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,850	1,569
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	300	200	Even.	195
Strict Middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	400	300	125	333
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	500	450	350	505
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	900	700	725	758
Low Middling [2]	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,150	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,425	1,128
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	500	450	425	463
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	600	550	550	630
Middling [2]	1,000	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	700	700	700	835
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	500	550	375	583
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	600	650	600	740
Middling [2]	1,000	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	700	750	750	920
Sales for week, bales	.....	132	580	.....	1,050	302	10,869	23,072	3,655	3,121	[3]42,781

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20

	1920–21	1919–20
To—	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	34,075	162,550
France	8,917	13,852
Japan and China	.....	11,892
Germany	39,130	.....
Other countries	20,461	147,250
Total	102,583	335,544

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON BY COUNTRIES.

12 Months Ending July 31.

[Figures for 1919–20 are preliminary and are subject to slight corrections.]

Countries.	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Austria-Hungary	43,990	54,759	.....
Belgium	189,539	90,096	.....
Denmark	11,199	20,457	.....
Finland	1,945	3,300	.....
France	576,228	734,739	615,995
Greece	4,792	750	.....
Italy	579,159	588,373	373,812
Netherlands	169,466	77,198	.....
Norway	11,364	18,284	.....
Portugal	11,520	17,674	62,985
Russia in Europe	.....	300	15,000
Spain	238,730	300,739	232,573
Sweden	77,576	87,371	1,000
Switzerland	24,717	38,311	18,917
United Kingdom	3,069,342	2,635,198	2,276,543
Canada	220,092	196,698	251,755
Guatemala	900	1,264	900
Panama	5	5	2
Mexico	1,294	990	9,952
Newfoundland and Labrador	16	25	.....
Cuba	90	130	300
French West Indies	1	1	1
Brazil	.....	5	606
Colombia	1,503	760	740
Ecuador	.....	.....	500
China	14,586	10,163	4,749
Hongkong	.....	1,008	4,092
Japan	873,096	784,522	604,252
Philippine Islands	2,550	800	950
British South Africa	.....	.....	1,400
Germany	443,179	.....	.....
Scotland	202	.....	.....
Czechoslavakia	11,177	.....	.....
Poland	18,491	.....	.....
Bulgaria	9	.....	.....
Peru	1,500	.....	.....
Argentina	90	.....	.....
	[1]6,598,348	[2]5,663,920	[3]4,476,124

[1] Includes 53,021 linters.
[2] Includes 71,534 linters.
[3] Includes 187,704 linters.

Stocks of American Cotton Aug. 20.

	1920	1919	1918	1917
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	621,000	551,000	84,000	126,000
Manchester	95,000	59,000	17,000	17,000
Continent	304,000	246,000	107,000	245,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on August 20, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	17	95
Good Middling	143	712
Strict Middling	351	1,591
Middling	1,750	1,497
Strict Low Middling	7,192	1,349
Low Middling	2,960	1,109
Good Middling, Yellow Tinged	307	75
Strict Middling, Yellow Tinged	656	144
Good Middling, Yellow Stained	14	2
Total	13,390	6,576

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on August 20, 1920, at the port of New York were 35,129 bales, and at the port of New Orleans, 208,622 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

A light demand for long staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a dull market at Memphis. No sales of staple cotton are reported in the Memphis market. Some of the sales reported in New Orleans were as follows:

	Cents.
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	27
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	$41\frac{1}{2}$
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	$40\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	50
Strict Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	30
Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	25
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	$28\frac{1}{2}$
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches full	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

(Concluded on page 141.)

Grain

DECLINE IN CORN FUTURES MARKS WEEK'S GRAIN TRADE.

General Price Trend Lower—Spot Grain in Good Demand—North Dakota Wheat Arrives.

In the week ending August 21 the tendency in the grain markets was toward lower price levels until Friday, when there was a quick reaction from a break that carried Chicago December corn to its lowest point, made on August 2. Oats sold a little below the level of that date, but wheat did not come within 27½ cents in Chicago, 23½ cents in Minneapolis, and 22½ cents in Kansas City, of the low level of August 2.

Sentiment was generally bearish in the grain trade, particularly among speculators. December corn touched $1.19¼ on August 20, but the market became oversold and a quick reaction followed. The December future represents the new crop of corn, while the September future represents the old crop. On the 20th, 15 cents over the September future was bid for No. 2 Yellow corn in store in Chicago elevators.

Cash Sellers Not Attracted.

Commission houses complained in the last week that they could not buy so much wheat or corn in the country as they could have sold. Several times in the week they said that their bids sent to the country did not bring any corn or wheat. A fair demand for wheat for export was reported almost every day of the last week. At Gulf ports, $2.68 f. o. b. was bid for No. 2 Hard Winter for October 5 to 20 loading. This fact seems to reflect the ideas of European buyers regarding wheat prices. On August 20, No. 2 Hard Winter wheat for August shipment sold at 32 cents over Chicago December, track New York City.

Minneapolis received some new crop wheat from North Dakota on Thursday. The wheat was of excellent quality, grading No. 1 Dark Northern. This does not mean that the wheat in question represented the crop of North Dakota as a whole. Harvest in western Canada was begun in the week under review, and had progressed well north in Saskatchewan at the close of the week. Late estimates are that the crop of the three Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—will be materially heavier than was estimated a few weeks ago.

Winnipeg Opens Wheat Futures.

Trading in wheat futures was resumed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on August 18. The future being traded in is the October delivery, which corresponds, because of the later harvest in western Canada, with the September delivery on this side of the line. The opening trades were at $2.72 and the close that day was $2.70½. The price of October declined about 6 cents by the close of the week. Frost was reported by the Weather Bureau in western Manitoba Friday night.

On Saturday, the 21st, there was good export demand for wheat at the Gulf. In the Chicago market demand for spot grain continued strong, and the premiums were fully maintained. The following prices were paid for spot corn: Yellow, $1.64; Mixed, $1.57½; White, $1.59; and for rye, $2.03.

Recently it was reported that buyers for Great Britain had been turning their attention to Canadian wheat, as, owing to exchange rates, it was relatively cheaper than American. Only a short time ago it was 18 cents, relatively, cheaper than American at the quoted prices. On Saturday, however, there was only 5 cents difference, and it was predicted that next week the prices of the two countries would be on the same relative basis.

(Continued on page 139.)

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Aug. 21.

[Thousand of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
No. 3 Amber Durum	....	....	132	....	....	....	132
No. 2 Durum	....	72	....	....	....	....	72
Total Durum	....	72	132	....	....	....	204
Hard Winter:							
No. 1	....	....	....	8	....	....	8
No. 2	20	1906	182	162	268	382	2920
No. 3	9	339	118	50	....	....	507
Total Hard Red Winter	29	2236	300	220	268	382	[1]3451
Red Winter:							
No. 1	....	....	....	182	....	....	182
No. 2	....	263	351	596	359	....	1569
No. 3	....	33	16	16	....	....	65
Total Soft Red Winter	....	296	367	794	359	....	1816
Mixed:							
No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	83	83
No. 2	....	168	....	....	1112	1474	2754
No. 3	....	78	8	....	....	....	86
No. 4	....	....	88	....	....	....	88
Total Mixed	....	246	96	....	1112	1557	3011
Total No. 2 White Club	....	....	....	....	72	....	72
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[2] 409
Total, week ending Aug. 21	29	2850	895	1014	1811	1939	8963
Total, week ending Aug. 14	132	337	1344	1104	1343	1248	[3]6198
CORN.							
Total ungraded, week ending Aug. 21, 1920	....	17	....	....	....	....	17
BARLEY.							
Standard No. 1 California Brewing	....	....	....	....	61	....	61
Superior to No. 1 standard California	....	....	....	....	118	....	118
Ungraded	....	105	....	....	....	....	[4] 245
Total, week ending Aug. 21	....	105	....	....	179	....	424
Total, week ending Aug. 14	....	38	....	....	226	....	264
RYE.							
No. 2	....	353	....	....	....	....	353
No. 2 Western	....	....	....	206	....	....	206
Total, week ending Aug. 21	....	353	....	206	....	....	559
Total, week ending Aug. 14	....	92	43	600	34	....	769
MILO MAIZE.							
Total, week ending Aug. 21	16	....	....	....	....	....	16

[1] Includes 16,000 bushels Dark Hard Winter from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[3] Includes 690,000 bushels from Portland, Oreg.
[4] Includes 140,000 bushels from San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Aug. 20.

(Cents per bushel.)

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	....	....	264	270	270	....
Northern Spring:							
	No. 1	....	256½	258	....	260	....
	No. 3	....	246½	249	254½	256	....
Hard Winter	No. 1	258½	255	256	259	259	256
	No. 2	256	253½	253½	258	257	254
	No. 3	....	251	250	256	256	254
	No. 4	....	250	....	253½	253	252½
Red Winter	No. 1	257	254½	256	259	258½	256
	No. 2	256	253½	254½	258½	257	254½
	No. 3	254½	252	253	256	256	....
	No. 4	....	....	249	255	253	....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	285	278	280	288	283	273
	No. 2	275	273	277	280	274	265
	No. 3	273	267	272	276	....	261
	No. 4	264	257	263	266	273	251
Northern Spring:							
	No. 1	....	268	275	280	....	265
	No. 2	272	270	275	276	....	....
	No. 3	285	257	270	270	270	260
	No. 4	....	265	....	255	260	225
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter:							
	No. 1	255	250	263	258	254	260
	No. 2	262	256	263	269	266	260
	No. 3	261	255	262	265	263	263½
	No. 4	....	255	259	....	....	255
Hard Winter	No. 1	250	245	251	253	251	250
	No. 2	248	243	250	251	250	253
	No. 3	246	244	250	253	251	246
	No. 4	243	241	244	255	....	247
Red Winter	No. 1	249	244	250	253	252	252
	No. 2	247	243	247	251	250	250
	No. 3	245	240	245	250	248	248
	No. 4	....	239	245	248	246	....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	256	253½	256½	260	262	258½
	No. 2	255	252	256	254½	259½	257
	No. 3	254	249	252½	255½	256	253
	No. 4	249	249	245	250	256	....
CORN.							
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	....	160	....	....	157	159
	No. 2	....	160	159	158½	157	159
	No. 3	....	160	....	157	157	157½
Yellow	No. 1	167	165	161	161½	158½	161
	No. 2	....	164	160½	160	158½	161
Mixed	No. 1	160	160	158	158½	157	157
	No. 2	160	....	158	158	157	....
	No. 3	159	....	....	158	156½	....
	No. 4	....	160	....	156	156	....
Kansas City.							
Yellow	No. 3	....	160	....	....	160	161
Mixed	No. 2	....	160	....	158	155	155
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	164	162	162	....	....	168
	No. 2	163	160½	161	....	....	168
Yellow	No. 1	166	163	164	166	166	167
	No. 2	164	163	164	161½	165½	167
OATS.							
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	75	73½	73	73½	72½	72½
	No. 2	75	73	72½	73	72	72
	No. 3	72½	71½	71	70½	70	69½
	No. 4	70½	69	68	69	68½	69
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	70½	67	68½	69	67	66½
	No. 3	68½	65½	66½	67	65½	65
	No. 4	....	63½	65	65	64	63½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	....	75½	....	73	....	71
	No. 3	73	....	71	....	71½	69½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	....	....	73½	73½	....	73½
	No. 2	76	74½	72½	73½	72½	73
	No. 3	75½	73½	71½	72	71½	72
	No. 4	....	72½	....	70½	....	71½
RYE.							
Chicago.							
No. 2		204	201	....	203	204	202
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	195	190	193	195½	194	197
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.							
Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	238⅜	236½	238½	239	237	237
	Mar.	241½	238	240½	240⅜	239	238½
Corn	Sept.	148⅝	145⅜	148¼	145⅞	140⅜	141⅜
	Dec.	124½	123⅛	125⅛	122⅜	120⅞	122⅛
Oats	Sept.	70⅝	68⅜	68⅜	68¼	67⅛	67⅜
	Dec.	69½	68⅜	69	68¼	67½	67⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	233	230½	233½	233	231	230½
	Mar.	235	233	235⅜	235½	234	233
Corn	Sept.	140⅜	137⅝	138⅜	135⅝	131	134⅜
	Dec.	118⅜	117⅜	119½	116⅞	114⅞	116⅜
Oats	Sept.	69½	67½	67½	67	66⅜	67
	Dec.	68⅜	67½	67⅜	67	66⅜	65⅞

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKET PICKS UP SLIGHTLY AS RECEIPTS SLACKEN.

Increased Demand Largely Due to Dealers Stocking Up Before Freights Advance.

Very light receipts of hay in practically all the principal hay markets except the central western markets are shown in reports for the week ending August 21. In the western markets, including St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, there was a marked increase in receipts, ranging from 40 cars at Chicago to 200 at Kansas City. The scarcity of cars and of bale ties curtailed shipments in many sections, but in most markets the receipts were equal to the limited demand. The market in general was reported a little more active, however, as dealers made an effort to replenish their stocks before the increase in freight rates became effective August 26.

The receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending August 14 and 21 are shown in the following table:

	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.		Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.
New York	198	273	Cincinnati	81	139
Baltimore	21	52	Chicago	181	141
Memphis	68	63	Omaha	46	28
Atlanta	26	33	Minneapolis	24	74
New Orleans	30	44	Los Angeles	167	240
Kansas City	852	655	San Francisco	160	275
St. Louis	150	78			

Timothy.—The timothy-hay situation in the eastern markets shows but little change from the previous week. The receipts continue light and the demand is only limited. There is an oversupply of low-grade hay, especially at Baltimore, which is hard to dispose of even at price concessions, but the hay of the better grades is in better demand at current quotations.

The market was firm at Richmond because of light receipts and light offering from western shippers. The demand at New Orleans was principally for the lower priced hay including No. 2 timothy and prairie.

Midwestern Price Advanced.

A more active demand from consuming territories tributary to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Cincinnati has caused advances ranging from $1.75 to $4 per ton and has readily absorbed the increased receipts in those markets.

Chicago dealers report that advices of loading at country points are increasing, but that scarcity of cars and bale ties will probably prevent any large increase in shipments. Several bale-tie manufacturers, however, report more favorable conditions in the manufacture of ties and expect to be able to supply the needs of their regular customers.

Dry weather and poor pasturing conditions are causing a strong market and sharp advances in prices at Minneapolis.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa were light at practically all important markets except at Kansas City, where receipts amounted to 378 cars, three-fourths of which graded No. 2 or better.

A good demand was reported from Omaha and Kansas City probably influenced by the coming increase in freight rates.

The decline in cotton prices was said to have caused an unsettled condition in the

(Concluded on next page.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUG. 21.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	New Orleans.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2] 45.00	44.00	33.00	[2] 34.50	38.00	40.00	36.50	38.50	36.00	42.00	30.00	.....	39.00	29.25	.....
Standard timothy	.....	41.50	32.00	[2] 33.50	37.00	39.00	.....	37.50	35.00	40.00	29.00	.....	36.50	26.75	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2] 38.00	40.00	30.00	[2] 30.00	36.00	38.00	34.50	34.50	33.50	36.00	28.00	.....	34.00	25.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	39.00	30.00	29.00	38.00	39.00	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	26.50	.....	40.00	27.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	[2] 32.00	33.00	.....	.....	36.00	39.00	34.50	.....	33.50	35.00	25.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	30.00	.....	.....	33.00	36.00	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	25.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	36.00	18.50	.....	35.00	30.00	25.00	37.50	30.50	29.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	34.00	17.00	.....	32.00	28.00	20.00	35.00	28.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	31.00	.....	.....	28.00	26.00	15.00	31.50	26.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	20.00	17.50	27.00	20.00	.....
No. 2 Prairie Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	15.00	23.50	18.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	15.00	16.50	.....	16.50	.....
Barley or oat hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	51.00	49.50	49.00	50.00	50.00	48.00	.....	.....	47.50	46.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft Winter	53.00	.....	50.00	.....	52.00	49.00	45.00	.....	48.50	48.50	.....	.....	45.50	.....	.....
Hard Winter	51.00	.....	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.00	47.50	47.50	.....	45.00	45.50	45.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	61.00	59.00	58.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	.....	.....	58.00	56.00	53.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft Winter	66.00	.....	66.00	60.50	63.00	58.00	60.00	.....	62.00	62.50	.....	.....	61.50	.....	.....
Hard Winter	64.00	.....	61.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.00	58.00	.....	53.00	60.50	.....	.....
Hard Winter Wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.00	57.50	59.00	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00
Rye middlings	60.00	.....	57.00	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	58.00	.....	52.00	58.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	63.00	61.00	64.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	65.00	62.00	67.00	65.00	65.00	.....
Cotton seed (41 per ct.)	67.00	62.00	66.00	.....	.....	.....	69.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.00	61.00	.....
Cottonseed (36 per ct.)	64.00	.....	62.00	.....	.....	53.00	55.00	68.00	55.00	62.00	.....	.....	58.00	.....	62.50
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	40.00	51.00	41.00	40.00	47.00	39.00	36.50	36.00	39.00
Gluten feed	70.87	.....	69.05	65.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.00	64.25	.....	.....	66.50	.....	.....
Hominy feed	68.00	66.50	65.00	65.00	.....	.....	.....	61.00	63.00	62.00	.....	57.00	62.00	58.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.00	53.50	53.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00
Beet pulp	.....	[3] 58.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Old. [3] October shipment.

IMPENDING FREIGHT INCREASES STIMULATE FEED MOVEMENT.

Demand Good for Shipment Prior to August 26—Buyers Indifferent to Distant Futures.

The filling of old contracts made with the understanding that shippers were to assume all freight charges in excess of the prevailing rates was the outstanding feature in the feed market during the week ending August 21. Other contracts for prompt and immediate shipment, made with the same proviso, were filled as rapidly as possible and considerable quantities of feed consigned to holding or blind billing points were expected to be placed in transit before August 26 in order to be entitled to prevailing freight rates.

Little change in feed prices is noted in consuming markets because adequate supplies exist, receipts are fairly large, and demand is poor.

Rate Increases Affect Prices.

Western and southern shipping markets advanced their shipping prices approximately to the extent of the increased freight. Quotations as issued by a number of dealers are based on the assumption that the buyer will pay the advance unless otherwise specified. The trade remains indifferent as to future bookings and dealers in the Minneapolis and other western markets are reported to be expecting lower prices.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat feeds was mostly confined to transit offerings and prices for such offerings were well sustained. Spot prices for bran in the St. Louis market were unchanged to $1 higher, in Memphis $2 to $3 lower, in Boston about $1 higher, and in Baltimore $2 lower. The Minneapolis market advanced prices due to lighter offerings caused by low flour production. Argentine standard middlings in 90-pound sacks were quoted around $52 and spring wheat bran for August shipment at $48.50 in eastern shipping markets. The Atlanta (Ga.) market reports that stocks are large and that because of cancellations and reshipments dealers are storing feeds in local warehouses. Standard middlings for September, October, and November shipment were quoted around $54 delivered in eastern territory.

Cottonseed meal.—Forty-three per cent new crop meal for September delivery was offered at $51 f. o. b. Texas common points. Atlanta quoted 36 per cent meal at $53, a decline of $3 from the price reported last week. Hulls quoted at $10 per ton for new crop show a decline of $7 per ton. Recession in prices was due to lower offerings of cotton seed. Memphis reported cottonseed meal prices as largely nominal. Future offerings in northeastern territory were heavy at $59.75 for 36 per cent, $63 for 41 per cent, and $64.50 for 43 per cent meal, September to December shipment. For popular brands carrying the same analysis $3 to $4 per ton more was asked. The demand was dull but movement heavy because of the desire to forestall payment of higher freight charges.

Hominy Prices Reduced.

Hominy feed.—The price quoted by the largest manufacturers was reduced $1 per ton. The demand is not brisk and is only for shipment prior to August 26. Because of heavy production and poor demand the view that prices will work lower is expressed at the mills. St. Louis and Chicago quote the same price, $62 per ton, and eastern markets $65.50 delivered for fine white hominy feed sacked. September and Octo-

ber delivery may be secured at about $2 per ton less.

Gluten feed.—The largest producers report that their plants are now operating at full capacity and that their entire August output has been sold. Business booked for September delivery was said to be satisfactory. Gluten feed prices quoted by independent mills for future shipment are lower than last week.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal was quoted $65 f. o. b. Chicago for shipment from Minneapolis and $66 f. o. b. Chicago for shipment from Buffalo. Linseed cake was offered at $56 sacked in the Philadelphia market. The New York market reports offerings as low as $60.50 per ton for August shipment. Minneapolis mills report a fairly good demand for prompt shipment at $62 per ton.

Many Orders Booked.

Alfalfa meal.—The price of No. 1 alfalfa meal medium in the Kansas City market remained steady at $36 per ton. For No. 2, to be shipped prior to August 26, $33.50 to $34 was asked. Few requests for offers for distant future shipment were received and mills are reported as having booked about all that can be supplied at this time. Memphis and Cincinnati markets report conditions as dull and prices of $40 and 41, respectively, for No. 1 medium. Eastern jobbers quoted new No. 1 Colorado meal at $43.50 delivered Philadelphia basis rate of freight.

Other feeds.—No material changes are noted in prices of other commodities. For imported dried beet pulp $58 was asked for October and November shipments f. o. b. New York. White corn bran was quoted at $59 in 100-pound sacks for immediate shipment from Baltimore. Copra cake and rice by-products are slightly easier in markets where used. There seems to be no urgent demand for any feeds in any markets, and stocks are reported to be about as large as dealers care to carry at this time of the year. Denver quotes winter and spring bran at $50, linseed meal at $74, and barley at $50.

SWEET POTATO GRADES.

(Continued from page 135.)

The reader must not get the impression that it is necessary or desirable to sort a given lot of sweet potatoes into all of the grades. U. S. Grade No. 1 Medium and U. S. Grade No. 1 Long are included to care for sections where U. S. Grade No. 1 will not include all of the stock of the first quality. In most instances it will be desirable only to sort from the No. 1 stock the oversized, undersizes, and inferior sweet potatoes, shipping the No. 1's to market and disposing of the remainder as stock feed or to the cannery.

The department has no authority to promulgate standard grades for sweet potatoes, yet it is believed that with the voluntary and general support of all interested parties these standards will assist in stabilizing the marketing of the sweet-potato crop.

Copies of Department Circular 99 describing these grades in detail may be procured from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy.

Spain Places Heavy Export Tax on Rice.

Spain has placed a tax of 20 pesetas per 100 kilos ($1.38 per 100 pounds) upon all rice for export. Rice may be shipped out of the country only on condition that a reserve equivalent to 50 per cent of the quantity exported be placed at the disposition of the Government for domestic consumption.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(Continued from page 134.)

to $350 per carload f. o. b. cash track. Arkansas and Missouri medium-size Tom Watsons ranged $250 to $425 in Chicago bulk per car, closing weak, and St. Louis $185 to $325. Shipments were 2,013, compared with 2,724 cars the preceding week and 1,996 during the corresponding week last season.

Early Apple Prices Steady.

Apples.—Eastern apples ranged mostly $1 to $1.75 per bushel basket in neighboring markets. New York Duchess sold at 85 cents to $1.25 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh. Illinois and Michigan Duchess sold at 75 cents to $2 per bushel basket in middle-western markets. California Gravensteins sold at $2.50 to $3.25 per box in Chicago. A local report from Niagara County, N. Y., states that apple crop is in fine, healthy condition, there being no insect or worm trouble with the exception of a little aphis. The West Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service describes the apple crop of the big commercial orchards in the Eastern Panhandle as good, while the farm orchards in the rest of the State average fair crops. The Oregon total apple crop is estimated for 1920 at about 3,425,000 bushels, about 60 per cent of which will probably be of commercial quality. The 1919 apple crop was estimated at 5,579,000 bushels.

Outlook for Grapes Good.

Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.—According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, New York grapes have improved during the past month and yield is now expected to be nearly equal to the excellent crop of last year. New York Big Boston lettuce ranged $1 to $2 per crate in important markets. Michigan lettuce ranged 75 cents to $1.25 per box in Chicago. Michigan celery ranged $1.25 to $1.50 per crate in Pittsburgh and $1.75 to $2 in Cleveland. New Jersey onions have been selling at 90 cents to $1.35 per bushel in Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania yellow varieties brought $2 to $2.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in Baltimore. Massachusetts yellow onions are selling at $2 to $2.15 per 100 pounds, sacked, carloads f. o. b. Early season sales in Boston ranged $2 to $2.25 and in New York $3 to $3.25. Commercial production of onions, as forecasted August 1 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, is 25,127 cars, compared with 20,753 cars of 600 bushels in 1919; gains chiefly in Ohio and Indiana. Acreage also is larger, 38,260 acres compared with 36,210 acres last season.

Big Pear Crop in New York.

California Bartlett pears sold at $5 to $6 per box in Chicago. New York State Clapps Favorite ranged $3.50 to $4 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh. The New York State pear crop is now estimated at 2,200,000 bushels, or more than the State has had for a number of years. Alabama Triumph sweet potatoes brought $2 to $3 per bushel in middle western markets. Virginia yellow varieties ranged $5.50 to $7 per barrel in Baltimore. North Carolina Yellows sold at $5 to $8 per barrel in eastern markets. Indiana Cooperative Crop Reporting Service forecasts a total production for the State of 330,000 bushels, compared with 315,000 bushels last year.

Swedish Potato Exporters Look to America.

The export agents of an association of Swedish potato growers are desirous of forming connections with American importers of potatoes. If interested, ask for report "Ap."

HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 138.)

hay and feed market at Memphis and the limited demand was caused partly by the feeling that hay and feed prices must decline also.

Far-Western Markets Weak.

The market was weak at both Los Angeles and San Francisco and it is reported that hay is being stored by the producers who seem inclined to hold for higher prices.

The harvesting of the second crop of alfalfa is now general in Colorado, but it is being retarded in some sections by showers and wet weather. The shortage of cars is becoming serious.

Prairie.—There was a good demand for prairie hay at the principal markets caused by the same conditions that influenced other hays. Receipts were not heavy, but the greater part were of good quality. Receipts at Chicago were only 40 cars compared with 60 cars the previous week and prices advanced about $2 per ton.

The average price of No. 1 upland prairie at five of the principal markets is now about $22 per ton, which is practically the same as the price at the corresponding time last year. The estimated yield for 1920 crop as shown by the August report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates is 18,642,000 tons, compared with 17,340,000 for 1919.

The shortage of bale ties and scarcity of cars has curtailed the movement of the crop and will probably be factors in the markets for some time to come.

GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 137.)

At the close of the markets on Saturday Chicago December wheat was 3½ cents lower than a week ago, Minneapolis December 3 cents, and Kansas City 6 cents lower. Chicago December corn was 4 cents lower on the week. The market turned weak just before the close on Saturday, the 21st, but there was no apparent reason for it.

A report by cable from France on the 20th states that, as thrashing progresses in that country, the yields of wheat are found to be disappointing.

Swatow, China, Peanuts Utilized for Oil.

According to a recent report from the American consul at Swatow, China, the surrounding localities of Chenghai, Chaoyang, Jaoping, and Kityang, in China, are important peanut-producing regions, although as yet small quantities have been exported.

The "small foreign" and "large foreign" are the two varieties of nuts most extensively grown, the native peanut, scarcely any larger than a pea, being of no commercial importance. The peanuts of this district are grown chiefly for their oil, which is extensively utilized in the interior regions for cooking and illuminating purposes.

Although over $120,000 worth of peanut oil was shipped to the United States during 1919, the consul states that exportation of peanuts and peanut products is comparatively small and a considerable amount is imported to supplement domestic production. A large share of the peanut exports is sent to the Chinese communities in the South Seas.

Average Prices for British Grain.

During the week ending July 31 the average prices received for grain grown in the United Kingdom were as follows, per quarter of 8 bushels: Wheat, 84s. 11d. ($1.98 per bushel); barley, 80s. 10d. ($1.80 per bushel); oats, 64s. 10d. ($1.21 per bushel). Conversion made at $3.73 to £1 sterling, exchange rate on July 31.

Foreign Markets

DEPRESSION IN WOOL INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lack of New Business Factor—Large Stocks on Hand—British Estimate World Production Short.

Reports from the United Kingdom indicate that the British wool industry is passing through the same sort of depression as the American. These reports show that there is a "want of confidence all round and that the public demand is small on account of the view generally held that prices will soon fall. Retailers have been clearing off stocks on hand and are not inclined to place fresh orders unless compelled to do so."

This situation has resulted in a general stagnation in the industry, which, coupled with the cancellations of orders and impending labor troubles, have caused the manufacturers to curtail somewhat the production of woolens and worsteds. Generally, this means the elimination of night work.

No New Business.

Sufficient business is left to keep most firms going, according to the London Times Trade Supplement, though at present no new business is coming in; consequently the tone is depressing.

Meanwhile prices are moving downward, and there are complaints about the Government policy of refusing to sell the stocks of wool in its possession, especially the medium and lower grades of crossbred, except at prices far above the market. The statement is made that, in order to assist the marketing of the new British clip, the Director General of Raw Materials will not reduce the price of these qualities this year. Private dealers have been holding the lower grades of wool in the expectation that the continental countries, especially Germany, will soon be in the market for large quantities.

British Government Wool Stocks.

A statement of the stocks of raw wool owned by the British Government on June 30, 1920, gives a total of 2,905,554 bales of the following qualities:

Merino combing	796,579	
Merino clothing	190,780	
Merino carbonizing	125,897	
Total		1,113,256
New Zealand crossbred slipes	135,187	
New Zealand crossbred scoured	157,332	
Crossbred carbonizing	192,635	
Crossbred 56/60	500,296	
Crossbred 44/50	534,506	
Crossbred 35/40	272,342	
Total		1,792,298
Grand total		2,905,554

The London Times Trade Supplement states that "the scheme for control of wool proposed in Australia, to follow termination of the contract for sale to the Imperial Government which came to an end on June 30, appears to have been abandoned. It is stated that the Australian sales by auction will be resumed on October 1, and that there will be no Government regulation or restriction compelling all wool to be first offered for sale at the colonial sales before being exported. If this is so, there is a chance of wool quickly finding its natural level."

Figures also published in the London Times Trade Supplement indicate that, while there will probably be a shortage in the production of wool this year, the carryover will enable manufacturers to meet all demands.

There are no official data on the wool production of the world, and therefore this estimate should be taken for what it is worth. The number of sheep in the world has slightly decreased according to the best figures available, and the estimate is evidently based on this reduction. It should be borne in mind that since the armistice there are large accumulations of wool, principally medium and low grades, and the world consumption is evidently smaller. The periodical states:

"The coming of July finds the world production of wool below requirements, while the market is steadily declining and thousands of bales are being 'passed' at the auctions, only, of course, to come up again on some later occasion.

"The world production for 1920 may be estimated in millions of pounds about as follows:

	Prewar.	1920	Remarks.
United Kingdom	120	100	Good clip; 3,000,000 fewer sheep.
United States	288	250	Good clip; 4,000,000 fewer sheep.
Canada	11	10	Good clip; rather fewer sheep.
Argentina	264	300	Many more sheep.
Uruguay	143	150	Rather more sheep.
Central Europe	70	35	Half the sheep only.
Mediterranean Europe.	90	90	Little change.
France	75	60	Good clip; 3,500,000 fewer sheep.
Russia	380	190	Even lower figures are current.
South Africa	156	172	10 per cent increase estimated.
Australia	570	570	Little change.
New Zealand	200	220	10 per cent increase estimated.
Other countries	400	360	Southeast Europe fewer sheep.
Woolly animals[1]	50	60	A distinct increase.
Total	2,817	2,567	

[1] The term "woolly animals" relates to the South American semidomesticated animals so designated in the Argentine and other reports.

"Assuming that the position immediately before the war was one of stable equilibrium, the present season is 250,000,000 pounds short of wool. But if Russia be left out of the question the next 12 months can carry on without any stinting of the manufacturers. There is none the less an absolute absence of margin which makes it most desirable that wool should be acquired promptly and at a figure encouraging farmers to keep more sheep."

Serious thought has been given to the possible utilization of part of the large stocks of wool on the Continent, with the result that a syndicate has been proposed to finance the marketing of wool to Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and other countries where machinery is idle for lack of raw material.

Recently a conference representing the wool, cotton, and flax industries was held at The Hague where a scheme was drafted which it is expected will cause a definite movement to the Continent of wool which has been accumulating in England, Australasia, and other sources of supply.

The Export of Wheat from Morocco has been suspended, while the export of barley has been limited to 111,000 bushels from July 1, 1920, with the possibility of a further export allowance of 111,000 bushels if such surplus should be available.

DENMARK MAY BE MADE GATEWAY FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

Plans in Progress to Make Copenhagen Distributing Center for Surrounding Countries.

That Denmark can be depended upon to take between 25,000 and 30,000 bales of American cotton yearly is the opinion of the American consul general at Copenhagen. In normal times most of the American cotton used in Denmark and the surrounding territory was imported through Liverpool and Bremen. For that reason probably, the exports of cotton from this country direct to Denmark have not been heavy, as the following table will show:

	Bales.		Bales.
1909	100	1914	100
1910	950	1915	36,000
1911	700	1916	11,000
1912	1,750	1917	7,000
1913	120	1918	

The Danish Government statistics of the imports of cotton for the year 1919 are not as yet available, but the consul general states that he was reliably informed that the importation was about 25,000 bales of American cotton and 1,000 bales of Egyptian or other foreign growths. The official import statistics for all growths during 1916, 1917, and 1918 are as follows: 1916, 35,900 bales; 1917, 11,700 bales; and 1918, 1,086 bales. In 1916 the Danish import trade was flourishing and the allied restrictions on importations and reexportations were not very strict. The decreased figures for 1917 would likely account for a more vigorous enforcement of restrictions and the 1918 figures no doubt reflect the entry of the United States into the war and the almost absolute enforcement of the blockade. Practically all this cotton is used for domestic consumption.

If American cotton interests desire to make Denmark, and more particularly Copenhagen, a center of distribution for the cotton trade for Scandinavia, Finland, and the Baltic States, probably 100,000 bales could be placed through that port. An effort to accomplish this is now being made, a company having recently been formed by American and English interests to engage in the cotton business in Copenhagen. Their purpose is to supply Denmark, Finland, and Poland with cotton. The company has erected a warehouse and intends to keep a good quantity of cotton in stock at all times. The question of finance, however, enters largely into all cases of proposed shipments of cotton to the Baltic States, Finland, Poland, and Russia, and no immediate tremendous turnover is looked for.

The quality used by the Danish mills is of rather high-grade "Good Middling," of the Liverpool Cotton Association standard.

Consumption of Cotton in Japan.

According to investigations made by the department of agriculture and commerce of Japan, the consumption of ginned cotton by the spinning companies throughout the country during the second half of 1919 amounted to 917,345 bales of 500 pounds, an increase of 50,705 bales over the first half of the year and of 94,535 bales, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The consumption of the chief kinds of cotton is as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
Indian	417,895	Nanking and Saigon	1,871
American	359,061	Korean	12,158
Chinese	104,582		
Egyptian	15,868		

SPAIN'S DEMAND FOR AMERICAN COTTON LIKELY TO INCREASE.

Growth of Imports in Part Dependent on Settlement of Labor Troubles.

If another labor crisis does not interrupt production in Spain, as it did in 1919 and 1920, a consumption of 20 per cent more of raw cotton than last year may be anticipated, according to a report from the American Consul General at Barcelona, dated July 17.

However, owing to the present unsettled conditions in every market, Spain's cotton demand for the coming season can not be gauged exactly. The demand for Indian cotton will probably be much reduced, because the financial and manufacturing panic in Japan will affect purchases in that country. It is feared, therefore, that cotton yarn manufactured in India will be thrown upon the market at low prices, thus affecting orders for Spanish yarns.

Ranks Fifth as Consumer.

The Spanish textile industry consumes large quantities of American raw cotton, ranking fifth among our customers. During 1917 this country exported to Spain 358,269 bales; 230,921 bales in 1918; and 242,504 bales in 1919.

In the following table are given the three leading growths with the total import by bales, including cotton of various origins, during the past seven seasons as imported into Spain:

Season.	United States.	India.	Egypt.	Total from all countries.
1912-13	269,611	20,013	35,166	366,473
1913-14	276,365	20,004	73,471	391,066
1914-15	426,566	19,499	46,891	495,532
1915-16	314,855	21,562	59,712	396,788
1916-17	356,846	13,617	53,567	424,571
1917-18	246,577	9,024	1,250	257,731
1918-19	284,009	1,250	16,952	319,928
Average	310,690	15,038	40,999	378,870

The above figures demonstrate that of Spain's average consumption of raw cotton, 82 per cent comes from the United States. Allowing for the fact that imports of the past seven years were not a reliable basis of comparison and that the quantity of American raw cotton needed for the cotton year of 1920-21 will be 20 per cent greater than the average, this amount may be estimated at 373,000 bales.

Until July 1, 1920, the imports of raw cotton into Spain since August 1, 1919, amounted to 308,064 bales, of the following growths: American cotton, 235,000 bales; Egyptian cotton, 11,500 bales; Indian cotton, 54,000 bales; all others, 7,564 bales. Arrivals expected during July are estimated at 15,000 bales, which will bring the year's total imports to about 324,000 bales.

Based on statistics of the Spanish customs, 160,000 bales of American raw cotton will be needed in Spain between August 1, 1920, and January 31, 1921; and 213,000 bales between February 1, 1921, and July 31, 1921, allowing 373,000 bales for this market during the cotton year 1920-21.

The consumption of raw cotton for the year is estimated at 300,000 bales, based on a rough calculation of the stocks existing in the mills at the opening and close of the season, and the quantity imported. No precise data about consumption are available. The probable consumption of American cotton during that period is estimated by experts at from 260,000 to 280,000 bales.

The ability to purchase cotton in Spain is strong at present, and with the peseta at its relative value in Europe, no danger is foreseen in regard to the purchasing capacity of Spain. The cotton industry is fully established in Catalonia, and the Barcelona Cotton Exchange has a semiofficial character.

Catalonian cotton mills, which consume nearly all of Spain's supply of raw cotton, require fully good Middling cotton average, and 28 mm. average. The machinery employed by the majority of the spinners lacks appliance for carding and therefore high grades are required. Practically no American low-grade cotton is used. What small quantities of low grade are imported are of Indian growth, which is preferred owing to its cheapness and color.

Statistics published in 1914 state that the number of spindles employed in the cotton industries of Spain were 2,100,000, of which 2,000,000 were located in Catalonia. During the war the demand for Spanish cotton textiles led to an increase in this number, but the manufacturers of spindles are not now free to handle large orders, and development in this direction is retarded.

Eight-Hour Day a Factor.

A factor that will doubtless have an important influence on consumption of raw cotton and production of manufactured cotton in Spain is the establishment of the 8-hour labor day, which went into operation in Spain in 1919. The mills are not yet organized on this basis, and the volume of labor declining from 12 to 8 hours has disorganized the industry temporarily. When eventually established under the new conditions it is hoped that the industry will continue to prosper, but the ensuing cotton year will be more or less experimental.

COTTON MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 136.)

lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 32.50 cents per pound at New Orleans and 35 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
1 1/16 inches	400	300
1 1/8 inches	2,000	2,300

Reports from New Bedford indicate a very light demand for staple cotton and Strict Middling; 1⅛-inch staple was reported to have sold at 62 to 65 cents.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade of Fully Good were $1.20¼ per pound for November-December delivery, and $1.06¾ per pound for Good Fair for December-January delivery.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on Aug. 20.

	Bales.		Bales.
1920	70,000	1918	208,000
1919	142,000	1917	67,000

Correction.

In The Market Reporter for August 21, page 119, the statement at the end of the article "Belgium's Demand for Cotton on Increase," that "American cotton exporters advocate the construction of an inspection depot in Belgium" should read "American cotton exporters advocate the construction of an inspection depot in the United States."

COWPEAS TOO VALUABLE FOR FEED.

(Continued from front page.)

rectly in a greater profit to producers of cowpeas for seed and indirectly to farmer consumers who desire to grow the crop for purposes other than grain production.

The annual farm value of cowpeas produced in the United States averages during recent years over $30,000,000. The total production during each of the past three years is estimated to be as follows: 1917, 767,200,000 pounds; 1918, 745,600,000; and 1919, 607,300,000 pounds. From 40 to 50 per cent of the annual production is required for planting purposes. The remaining 50 to 60 per cent is consumed on the farm for food, feed, etc., much of it not being harvested, but grazed with live stock. Of the quantity required for planting, 30 per cent, 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds, normally enters commercial channels to be distributed by various dealers; 15 per cent, 37,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds, is sold by the growers direct to the farmers; and 55 per cent, 135,000,000 to 165,000,000 pounds, is retained for planting on the farms where produced, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets.

The total quantity sold is less than 25 per cent of the total production after providing for the reseeding requirements on the farms where produced. In 1919 and again in 1920 the demand for cowpeas for planting purposes was greater than the commercial new-crop supply, resulting in abnormally high prices during May and June, 1919, and practically the entire 1920 season. The short supply does not seem to be the result of low production but rather the failure on the part of farmers to prepare more of their cowpeas for commercial distribution.

The quantity, price received by farmers, and farm value of the cowpeas which were sold during each of the past four years is as follows:

Year.	Quantity sold by growers direct.			Price per 100 lbs.	Farm value.
	To farmers.	To dealers.	Total.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
1917	45,000,000	90,000,000	135,000,000	$3.65	$4,927,500
1918	49,000,000	97,500,000	146,500,000	4.40	6,446,000
1919	38,000,000	75,600,000	113,600,000	4.35	4,941,600
1920	37,000,000	75,000,000	112,000,000	6.00	6,720,000

HONEY MOVEMENT LIMITED.

(Continued from page 135.)

since the bureau began the honey reporting service that Palmetto has been quoted by any of the market stations. It sold to jobbers at 20 cents per pound.

Top prices of the month were again reported from Cleveland, with White Sweet Clover bringing 24 to 26 cents per pound. No change was noted in the prices of extracted honey in carload lots f. o. b. Los Angeles. White Orange and White Sage continued to sell at 19 to 20 cents a pound, Light Amber Sage at 17 to 18 cents, and Light Amber Alfalfa at 15½ to 17½ cents per pound. The demand for package honey in Los Angeles was improving, but remained moderate for bulk stock.

Comb prices had a wide range in the few cities in which comb was quoted. In New York City 24-section cases from New York State sold at $7 to $7.20. In Kansas City flat cases of Light Alfalfa from Kansas brought $8, while Light Clover and Alfalfa from Missouri sold at $9 to $9.50 per case.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR JULY.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	All other inspection points.[1]	Total, July, 1920.	Total, June, 1920.	Total, July, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	311	25	1	8	10	22				1	1		1						2	18	28	428	367	323
No. 2	273	29			12	10					1		1						2	19	31	378	371	154
No. 3	781	116	5	5	14	188							1						1	13	109	1233	1044	94
All other	1984	380	31	6	2	51							1	1			1		1	1	142	2601	2271	79
Total	3349	550	37	19	38	271				1	2		4	1			1		6	51	310	4640	4053	650
Northern Spring: No. 1	42	1		5	1					1									3	36	7	96	131	1197
No. 2	44	4		7									3						3	19	8	88	101	406
No. 3	114	18	1	27	3		2		2		3		2			1				8	45	226	209	228
All others	186	48	4	82	1	1	8		12	21	14		30	1		1					39	441	339	307
Total	386	64	5	121	5	1	10		14	22	14	3	35	1		2			6	63	99	851	780	2138
Red Spring: No. 1																				1	1	2	1	52
No. 2	2												1									3		46
No. 3	4	1											3									8	3	32
All others	2									12											1	15	6	40
Total	8	1								12			4							1	2	28	10	170
Total Hard Red Spring	**3743**	**615**	**42**	**140**	**43**	**272**	**10**		**14**	**35**	**16**	**3**	**43**	**2**		**2**	**1**		**12**	**115**	**411**	**5519**	**4843**	**2958**
Amber Durum: No. 1	29	12		3							3										2	49	31	53
No. 2	148	246		4	1	3	4	5	18		3										13	445	869	297
No. 3	80	147	1	1		293	103		89		1										3	718	497	30
All others	46	65				1	74		18												4	208	146	20
Total	303	470	1	8	1	297	181	5	125		7		1								22	1420	1543	400
Durum: No. 1	6			1									1									8	7	32
No. 2	24	60		2		2					3	1										92	135	139
No. 3	13	16				88	3		1		3	1	2								4	131	36	17
All others	15	12					2	1			4		3								1	38	34	23
Total	58	88		3		90	5	1	1		10	3	5								5	269	212	211
Red Durum: No. 1	10	10					1														2	23	24	8
No. 2	10	12				1															1	24	44	9
No. 3	5	8																			1	14	26	5
All others	5	1																				6	9	2
Total	30	31				1	1														4	67	103	24
Total Durum	**391**	**589**	**1**	**11**	**1**	**388**	**187**	**6**	**126**		**17**	**3**	**5**								**31**	**1758**	**1858**	**635**
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	34			13	1	7				3	34	151	9	45	7	23			3	60	197	587	122	200
No. 2	58				3	17				1	22	136	10	150		6			9	53	241	706	243	538
No. 3	39		1		2	17					5	83	1	63		5			5	21	135	377	219	434
All others	18		1		1	2					2	43	1	22		6				7	34	137	110	297
Total	149		2	13	7	43				4	63	413	21	280	7	40			17	141	607	1807	694	1469
Hard Winter: No. 1	171		3	421	18	17		2	13	264	608	1153	753	107	11	161	23			43	1470	5238	456	2165
No. 2	466	4	5	115	28	994	106	22	572	371	390	732	621	227	17	103				17	950	5740	3507	8557
No. 3	435			51	49	741	286	58	601	542	501	666	520	201	15	103				2	1052	5823	5349	6334
All others	236		2	37	77	137	46	9	72	730	767	1292	553	152	11	73				2	1139	5327	5523	3278
Total	1308	4	10	624	172	1889	438	91	1258	1907	2266	3843	2447	687	54	442	23			64	4611	22138	14835	20334
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1	4			7							5	5								7	5	33	3	305
No. 2	8			23	1					3	4	8	2			1					20	70	17	1058
No. 3	4			11						7	2	9	1			2					3	39	24	719
All others				8						1	1	21	6			3					6	46	17	186
Total	16			49	1					11	12	43	9			6				7	34	188	61	2268
Total Hard Red Winter	**1473**	**4**	**12**	**686**	**180**	**1932**	**438**	**91**	**1258**	**1922**	**2341**	**4299**	**2477**	**967**	**61**	**488**	**23**		**17**	**212**	**5252**	**24133**	**15590**	**24071**
Red Winter: No. 1	17			214	3	18	5	5	74	141	232	411		5	9	558	81	28			350	2151	240	3084
No. 2	38		1	130	10	429	118	17	640	450	506	590		3	14	963	345	234		5	938	5451	2649	16030
No. 3	13		1	22	7	233	87	4	332	204	350	290		2	22	268	123	79	1	6	607	2651	1297	10451
All others	9			16	5	73	137	17	388	134	309	225		1	29	145	95	96			379	2058	798	4277
Total	77		2	382	25	753	347	43	1434	929	1397	1516		11	74	1934	644	457	1	11	2274	12311	4984	33862
Red Walla: No. 1																			2	68	9	79	121	3
No. 2																			2	23	11	36	106	5
No. 3																				1	1	2	12	1
All others																				1		1	1	
Total																			4	93	21	118	240	9
Total Soft Red Winter	**77**		**2**	**382**	**25**	**753**	**347**	**43**	**1434**	**929**	**1397**	**1516**		**11**	**74**	**1934**	**644**	**457**	**5**	**104**	**2295**	**12429**	**5224**	**33871**
Hard White: No. 1										1	16								3	16	24	60	49	477
No. 2											12								12	86	18	128	168	137
No. 3											3								11	43	36	93	150	51
All others	1																		14	30	53	98	161	84
Total	1									1	31								40	175	131	379	528	749
Soft White: No. 1				1						10		1				9					9	38	68	89	66
No. 2	2				4		1		16	22			1			22					52	91	211	349	209
No. 3					3	3			5	6						2			1	23	17	60	76	258
All others					2				2	1			1			1				2	16	25	17	278
Total	2			1	9	3	1		23	39		1	2			34			1	86	162	364	531	811
Total Common White	**3**			**1**	**9**	**3**	**1**		**23**	**40**	**31**	**1**	**2**			**34**			**41**	**261**	**293**	**743**	**1059**	**1560**
White Club: No. 1									4	9	1	1							1	25	51	92	139	731
No. 2										11									8	93	37	149	321	103
No. 3					1					5									3	58	17	84	165	28
All others																				8	4	12	24	119
Total White Club					**1**				**4**	**25**	**1**	**1**							**12**	**184**	**109**	**337**	**649**	**981**
Mixed Wheat: No. 1	75	56	1	90	1	1	1			153	147	278	2	14	12	20			3	40	270	1164	344	701
No. 2	223	234	6	25	8	44	16	2	33	216	237	125	14	20	25	11	2		4	77	361	1683	1341	2883
No. 3	125	210	7	15	8	186	55		40	164	207	91	25	10	25	3			2	51	237	1461	1345	1590
All others	150	155	23	19	1	39	68	1	9	176	108	98	47	13	32	4		2	1	16	175	1137	1038	607
Total Mixed Wheat	**573**	**655**	**37**	**149**	**18**	**270**	**140**	**3**	**82**	**709**	**699**	**592**	**88**	**57**	**94**	**38**	**2**	**2**	**10**	**184**	**1043**	**5445**	**4068**	**5781**
Total, July, 1920	**6260**	**1863**	**94**	**1369**	**277**	**3618**	**1123**	**143**	**2941**	**3660**	**4502**	**6415**	**2615**	**1037**	**229**	**2496**	**670**	**459**	**97**	**1060**	**9434**	**50362**		
Total, June, 1920	5442	1977	159	309	176	1441	1335	99	2137	2607	1302	3964	1279	783	283	1206	75	249	426	1112	6930		33291	
Total, July, 1919	4589	281	79	7836	349	810	1006	178	2297	149	1225	13094	2636	2840	1135	8080	2438	1521	40	231	19043			69857

[1] Reports for Enid and Kingfisher not received.

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR JULY.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total July, 1920.	Total June, 1920.	Total October, 1919–July, 1920.	Total October, 1918–July, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.				
Chicago	501	243	32	10	73	859	1,294	669	70	23	486	2,542	424	486	87	32	550	1,579	4,980	4,921	35,940	43,399
Omaha	5	120	85	23	49	282	25	220	107	21	84	457	2	130	113	30	167	442	1,181	2,644	15,299	17,385
Peoria	18	26	3		11	58	292	182	16	5	74	569	59	64	10	2	99	234	861	1,584	13,047	12,892
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	9	71	43	13	29	165	32	89	31	11	24	187	5	110	139	65	218	537	889	1,442	9,840	18,014
St. Louis and East St. Louis	160	221	30	5	62	478	279	337	36	10	83	745	60	131	13	4	86	294	1,517	2,156	15,238	15,430
Milwaukee	104	100	13	1	58	276	202	226	18	3	177	626	92	125	14	7	133	371	1,273	1,585	8,660	3,209
Indianapolis	133	453	40	6	49	681	124	333	48	7	28	540	20	59	10	2	25	116	1,337	1,934	12,839	11,591
Minneapolis	2	3	1	1	9	16	35	84	17	8	56	200	18	81	24	18	96	237	453	885	8,458	5,870
Buffalo	2	2	1			5	317	180	13	6	105	621	15	41	8	1	9	74	700	903	5,988	4,583
Cincinnati	73	123	11		20	227	37	110	13	4	17	181	12	48	13	4	20	97	505	620	4,166	3,241
Memphis	10	34	1		1	46	9	119	8	4	34	174		24	5	2	23	54	274	493	3,197	1,867
Louisville	66	167	18	4	33	288	23	61	8	2	7	101	2	14				16	405	430	3,196	1,644
Sioux City	7	23	6	1	1	38	11	81	19	2	22	135	4	16	3	1	9	33	206	484	2,111	2,855
Philadelphia		2			3	5	13	5	1		9	28	3	2			3	8	41	84	967	730
Nashville	32	115	5	1	15	168	24	53	2	1	12	92	4	3			8	15	275	473	2,332	1,643
Cleveland							7	10	2	1	6	26	2	6	1		4	13	39	51	736	916
Baltimore	3	5	1	1	3	13	19	48	3	1	26	97	3	9	4	1	6	23	133	120	1,673	1,509
New Orleans		3			1	4	24	80	5	1	66	176		6	1		32	39	219	164	1,445	992
Denver	1	3		1	2	7	1	2	1		5	9	5	12	6		3	26	42	48	2,294	1,931
Detroit		8			1	9	7	22	2		7	38	1	3			1	5	52	37	1,024	1,404
Wichita		1	1			2		2		1		3	1	7	2	1	5	16	21	36	426	782
Seattle	1	1				2	7	10	10	1	12	40							42	37	487	347
Fort Worth		1			2	3	8	16	1		1	26	5	10	10	1	17	43	72	45	648	579
Portland							5	5	3	11	14	38	1					1	39	16	236	177
San Francisco																			0	1	22	15
Atlanta					4	4									2		1	3	7	2	31	38
Boston					7	7					19	19							26	26	340	16
Galveston		1				1					1	1		3	1	1	1	6	8	10	90	57
Duluth							1	1				2							6	48	42	
New York							17	14	2		23	56	1	4			2	7	63	38	485	1,435
All other inspection points [1]	220	625	149	28	125	1,147	335	712	145	25	263	1,480	102	327	191	36	451	1,107	3,734	5,086	37,404	27,632
Total, July, 1920	1,347	2,351	440	95	558	4,791	3,148	3,671	581	148	1,661	9,209	841	1,721	657	208	1,969	5,396	19,396			
Total, June, 1920	745	3,106	869	154	995	5,869	2,645	6,196	1,632	153	2,345	12,971	664	2,622	1,199	247	2,789	7,521		26,361		
Total, Oct., 1919–July, 1920	3,022	9,542	9,821	11,561	5,560	39,506	9,457	17,153	16,764	30,393	23,041	96,808	2,380	8,263	9,606	14,116	17,980	52,351			188,665	
Total, Oct., 1918–July, 1919	714	7,033	10,883	9,883	17,689	46,202	1,482	11,306	20,195	23,966	33,683	90,632	403	4,502	8,336	8,704	23,446	45,391				182,225

[1] Enid and Kingfisher reports not included.

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR JULY.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and Gray.						Total July, 1920.	Total June, 1920.	Total July, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.			
Chicago	74	993	1,489	110	25	2,691	5	21	28	1	7	62	3	28	8	3	3	45							2,798	1,584	4,667
Milwaukee		26	946	49	10	1,031		2	12	1		15													1,046	669	1,153
Minneapolis		47	366	133	42	588					5	5													593	488	1,211
New York	5	158	269	59	13	504		1				1													505	376	1,349
St. Louis and East St. Louis	8	90	610	32	6	746	12	63	24	11	2	112		16	5	2	2	25							883	613	1,090
Buffalo	35	294	98	12	1	440																			440	359	457
Indianapolis	56	337	56	10	5	464	13	17	4	1		35													499	616	570
Omaha	2	30	364	48	13	457		1	7			8			1			1							466	492	614
Peoria	6	146	235	35	8	430	3	2			2	7									2			2	439	410	276
Cairo	1	139	338	20	13	511		9	3	2		14													525	524	885
Cincinnati		114	16	6	3	139	8	13				21													160	201	176
Memphis		72	365	16	4	457		3	4			7	6	63	69	11	13	162							626	353	700
Louisville	5	78	151	9	3	246		3	2	1		6													252	300	339
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo		19	88	11	1	119		11	6			17	11	139	83	23	11	267							403	224	549
Philadelphia	2	30	33			65		2				2													67	123	530
Denver		1	27	3	1	32	3	2	1			6		2				2							40	51	92
Nashville		18	80	4	5	107		11	12		1	24	1	13	20	4	6	44			1		1	1	176	264	255
Detroit	3	71	26			100																			100	88	99
Seattle		6	1	5		12																			12	19	28
Portland	21	11	4		2	38			1			1							8	2	3	2	6	21	60	117	58
Cleveland	1	47	13	1		62																			62	83	140
Duluth		2	92	16	3	113																			113	111	188
New Orleans		8	56			64		1				1		1	1			2							67	120	407
Fort Worth								2				2	6	64	180	71	25	346							348	89	466
Baltimore	3	36	24	1	1	65		2			1	3													68	56	103
Sioux City		16	85	9		110																			110	99	43
Boston			4	3	6	13																			13	6	281
Atlanta															5	1	1	7							7	0	0
Galveston														7	7	3	1	18							18	3	29
Wichita													2	10	3			15							15	8	19
All other inspection points [1]	21	605	751	84	23	1,484	2	38	23	8	9	80	17	197	617	224	59	1,114	1		1			2	2,680	1,686	3,613
Total, July, 1920	243	3,394	6,587	676	188	11,088	46	204	127	25	27	429	46	538	1,001	342	121	2,048	9	4	5	2	6	26	13,591		
Total, June, 1920	316	3,049	5,346	639	172	9,522	18	104	67	19	8	216	2	75	194	79	10	360	7	14	2	7	4	34		10,132	
Total, July, 1919	368	5,865	8,590	2,491	309	17,623	72	300	138	84	90	684	25	123	1,034	794	198	2,174	2	3	1			6			20,487

[1] Reports for Enid and Kingfisher not included.

CAPITAL'S PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

(Continued from front page.)

1918 and $2.60 in 1919. Price data for earlier periods in 1917 are not available. Based on the 1920 census, and using a carload basis of 600 bushels, the per capita unload of white potatoes in 1919 was 1.4 bushels.

Apples Lead Other Fruits.

Apples followed white potatoes in the number of cars entering into consumption at Washington. The fact that the apple is a favorite fruit for lunches, together with the heavy increase in the lunch-eating population of Washington, accounts largely for the heavy receipts of apples in 1918. Virginia contributes the majority of Washington's barreled apple supplies, while boxed apples are furnished almost entirely by the State of Washington. Based on the 1920 census, the average per capita unload of apples for the past four years is one car for every 966 inhabitants. At this point it should be borne in mind that no home-grown stock is included in the number of cars unloaded. Were it possible to ascertain the quantity of home-grown supplies, the per capita statement would be materially changed.

Florida and South Carolina contribute practically all of the early cabbage consumed in Washington, no supplies being received from Alabama and Texas points. Of the total amount of late cabbage received in 1919, New York contributed about 75 per cent. The average per capita unload of cabbage for the past four years is about 15 pounds per inhabitant, using as a basis the 1920 population census and reckoning 25,000 pounds per car.

Western Cantaloupes Favorites.

Approximately 84 per cent of the cantaloupes unloaded in Washington in 1919 came from the Western States of California, Arizona, and Colorado, the balance having come from Eastern States. Car-lot contributions from Delaware and Maryland cantaloupe-producing sections were practically negligible. Dealers explain this condition by the seeming preference of the Washington public for California and Colorado cantaloupes over Delaware and Maryland stock. It will be noted that, notwithstanding the increased population in 1918, the receipts were less. These light receipts in 1918 reflect the short crop of that year, when the car-lot shipments of cantaloupes to all markets were only 13,619 cars, as compared with 21,952 in 1919, with 17,430 in 1917, and with 16,984 cars in 1916.

The average number of cars of onions entering into consumption at Washington during the past four years was 160. Of these, approximately 20 per cent were Bermuda onions from Texas. The balance came in comparatively large quantities from Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Indiana. Based on the 1920 census and assuming 500 bushels per carload, the average per capita unloads of onions at Washington for the past four years was about one-fifth of a bushel per inhabitant.

Peaches From Near-By Areas.

Practically all of the peaches consumed in Washington came from Georgia, Maryland, and West Virginia. In 1919 these three States furnished about 70 per cent of the total supply. The light supply in 1918, when only 138 cars were unloaded, notwithstanding an increase in population, is a condition which reflects the decreased production in that year, as the total shipments reported for 1918 amounted to 20,409 cars, as compared with 30,892 in 1919, with 27,237 in 1917, and 23,083 in 1916.

Monthly Unloads at Washington of Eight Leading Lines of Fruits and Vegetables.

[Carloads.]

Crop and year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apples:												
1919	22	11	12	7	4	3	1	5	49	114	98	61
1918	14	30	31	24	18	0	2	9	70	247	141	46
1917	10	14	16	16	9	0	0	2	58	118	71	19
1916	38	25	39	24	14	2	0	2	64	141	88	22
Average	21	20	25	18	11	1	1	5	60	155	100	37
Cabbage:												
1919	33	30	33	24	33	7	1	14	17	38	32	24
1918	29	29	32	44	29	3	5	31	45	47	44	33
1917	9	6	7	1	7	12	0	0	30	54	42	18
1916	35	27	36	32	12	0	0	2	20	33	22	16
Average	27	23	27	25	20	6	1	12	28	43	35	23
Cantaloupes:												
1919						55	91	25	38	21		
1918						16	30	25	44	11		
1917						0	62	9	19	9		
1916						35	52	8	25	3		
Average						27	59	17	32	11		
Onions:												
1919	12	16	10	2	16	13	9	12	22	23	20	19
1918	5	19	12	7	26	12	16	14	24	41	25	19
1917	9	3	3	2	14	7	7	3	8	33	14	5
1916	19	1	11	10	19	2	1	6	27	22	12	7
Average	11	10	9	5	19	9	8	9	20	30	18	13
Peaches:												
1919					1	28	57	42	28	2		
1918					6	37	55	18	21	1		
1917					0	2	33	12	41	32		
1916					0	4	36	3	60	20		
Average					2	18	45	19	38	14		
Potatoes:												
1919	80	49	66	79	61	134	82	86	86	136	89	52
1918	53	83	80	71	95	140	114	153	125	108	98	93
1917	6	12	13	9	51	40	18	23	83	84	54	46
1916	38	25	65	50	58	26	21	20	59	44	9	2
Average	44	42	56	52	66	85	59	71	88	93	63	48
Strawberries:												
1919		0	0	1	31	18						
1918		0	0	2	7	9						
1917		1	0	0	4	5						
1916		0	0	1	6	0						
Average		0	0	1	12	8						
Tomatoes:												
1919	1	4	15	37	38	55	6	0	0	0	1	1
1918	1	1	7	38	29	37	0	0	1	0	0	1
1917	0	3	1	3	45	37	8	0	3	4	0	1
1916	0	5	26	39	33	30	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average	0	3	12	29	35	40	4	0	1	1	0	1

Washington is nearly self-supporting in its supply of strawberries, as the home-grown stock from neighboring areas during the local season fills the market. During the early part of the car-lot season the city depends upon North Carolina. Strawberries begin to arrive from that State in April, becoming heavy in May and ending in June, after stock from adjacent areas becomes abundant.

The foregoing statements relative to strawberry supplies are in a way true concerning tomatoes. For its early tomatoes Washington depends heavily on Florida, and in a less degree upon the Crystal Springs district of Mississippi. Receipts from these States, however, end the early part of July, when home-grown stock appears. Last year during August, September, and October no cars of tomatoes were reported unloaded at Washington.

The tables accompanying this article show unloads by months and by States of origin of these eight leading lines of fruits and vegetables at Washington.

Embargo on Hide Exports Removed.

The embargo against the exportation of hides and leather from Australia was removed by the proclamation of July 29, according to a cablegram from the American vice consul at Melbourne, dated July 31.

France Increases Cold Storage Plants.

Before the Great War there were very few cold-storage plants in France. At present about 150 plants are in operation. The Bureau of Markets will furnish a list of these plants to anyone interested.

Unloads of Fruits and Vegetables at Washington, by States of Origin, 1916–1919.

Originating State.	WHITE POTATOES.				ONIONS.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Calif.					3	3	1	0
Fla.	22	89	48	21				
Ga.	1	6	0	0				
Ind.	0	8	6	0	17	27	4	5
Iowa					4	3	0	0
Ky.					4	5	0	0
Me.	25	8	6	7				
Md.	19	7	14	7	0	0	2	8
Mass.					19	5	7	13
Mich.	217	338	116	202	0	17	8	4
Minn.	0	20	1	0				
N. J.	193	223	130	91	3	1	0	0
N. Y.	158	21	10	24	13	16	6	9
N. C.	104	124	17	15				
Ohio	2	3	1	0	66	75	41	53
Pa.	9	1	0	6	3	3	6	14
S. C.	28	57	28	11				
Tex.					28	41	29	27
Va.	97	102	41	22	2	3	0	1
Wis.	101	160	5	4				
Imports	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
All other	24	43	16	6	12	21	4	2
Total	1,000	1,213	439	417	174	220	108	137
	CABBAGES.				TOMATOES.			
Fla.	41	64	17	20	128	83	79	115
Ind.	0	0	10	0				
Md.					1	1	1	0
Miss.					20	17	10	19
N. Y.	168	218	120	154				
Pa.	15	1	1	0				
S. C.	24	44	18	44				
Tex.					6	0	1	0
Va.	33	26	0	6				
Imports					0	1	1	0
All other	6	18	20	11	3	13	13	0
Total	287	371	186	235	158	115	105	134
	CANTALOUPES.				PEACHES.			
Ariz.	26	6	1	0				
Calif.	122	41	45	48				
Colo.	45	34	13	18				
Del.	5	12	2	4	8	6	0	1
Fla.	0	0	1	4				
Ga.	9	8	9	21	81	81	29	37
Md.					17	7	20	6
N. J.					3	3	2	1
N. Mex.	0	5	1	0				
N. Y.					3	6	18	42
N. C.	7	10	5	25	8	5	6	2
Pa.					9	1	2	2
S. C.	0	0	18	3	1	8	2	0
Va.					10	3	2	6
W. Va.					11	5	36	25
All other	16	10	4	0	7	13	3	1
Total	230	126	99	123	158	138	120	123
	APPLES.				STRAWBERRIES.			
Md.	15	16	17	26	1	0	3	0
N. Y.	3	15	6	44				
N. C.					35	13	3	4
Ohio	0	1	0	11				
Oreg.	28	31	11	5				
Pa.	6	4	2	8				
Va.	132	286	145	226				
Wash.	158	157	83	41				
W. Va.	37	91	49	94				
All other	8	32	20	4	14	5	4	3
Total	387	633	333	459	50	18	10	7

Canadian Apple Crop Values for 1919.

The apple crop in Canada last year was officially estimated at 3,334,660 barrels, valued at $24,396,210. The crop was 1,600,000 barrels in Nova Scotia, 878,860 barrels in Ontario, 70,500 barrels in Quebec, 40,000 barrels in New Brunswick, and 745,300 barrels, or 2,236,000 boxes, in British Columbia. The average value per barrel was reckoned to be slightly over $7 and ranged from $6.24 in Nova Scotia to $8 in Ontario, and $8.78 in British Columbia. In the case of apples exported, the value includes ocean freight rates at $2.50 to $3 per barrel. In 1919 growers bought 249,626 apple trees from nurserymen.

Mexico's total cotton production this year may reach 234,000 bales says the Camata Agricolo de Laguna. Unofficial estimates place the production last year at 361,558 bales.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1920